DOCUMENT RESUME

ED 345 006 CE 061 011

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TITLE HIV Education for Adult Literacy Programs.
INSTITUTION Hudson River Center for Program Development, Glenmont, NY.
SPONS AGENCY New York State Education Dept., Albany. Bureau of Adult and Continuing Education Program Development.
PUB DATE 90
NOTE 169p.
AVAILABLE FROM City School District of Albany, Albany Educational TV, 27 Western Avenue, Albany, NY 12203 (guide, handbook, and videotape: $85.00 plus $4.00 shipping to continental United States, $5.00 to Alaska, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico, $8.00 to Canada; 2-5 copies: 10% discount; 6 or more: 20% discount).
PUB TYPE Guides - Classroom Use - Teaching Guides (For Teacher) (052)

EDRS PRICE MF01/PC07 Plus Postage.
DESCRIPTORS *Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome; *Adult Basic Education; *Adult Literacy; Educational Resources; Information Sources; Instructional Materials; Integrated Curriculum; Learning Activities; Lesson Plans; *Literacy Education; *Program Implementation; Resource Materials; *Staff Development; Teaching Guides

ABSTRACT

This staff development package is designed to inform adult literacy practitioners about Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome/Human Immunodeficiency Virus (AIDS/HIV) and to facilitate implementation of HIV education in adult literacy programs. It is intended to teach them to plan and implement HIV education for their adult literacy students and to create a forum for staff development about AIDS/HIV. A guide for teachers and a handbook of instructions are included. The instructional guide provides materials on staff preparation and lesson preparation, background information about HIV and AIDS, and four sample lessons for an HIV education program for adult literacy students. Each lesson contains a goal, an outcome objective, a list of instructional materials, and a set of activities. Examples are then presented of integration of information about HIV infection and AIDS in other content areas. Fifty-eight pages of resources are provided: listings of videos, articles and books, newsletters and brochures, journals, contact people for the AIDS Regional Training Centers, hotlines, and additional organizations addressing AIDS and People with AIDS Coalition Resource Directory. Other contents include a glossary of terms and photocopy masters of materials used in the sample lessons. The handbook of instructions describes the complete instructional package (guide, handbook, and videotape) including its purpose, its intended audience, and variety of options for both staff development and programming for students. Statistics, medical updates, and new resources are included. A brochure on HIV education for adult literacy programs is attached. (YLB)

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HIV Education for Adult Literacy Students

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Barbara E. Smith, Ed.D.

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I would like to thank all who contributed to the production of this guide. Russell Kratz enthusiastically supported its development, knowing the import of AIDS education to adult literacy students. Sara Knower encouraged me, suggesting refinements and connecting me with reviewers who were most helpful. Julia Goodwin reviewed the document and provided good suggestions for improvement. Reviewers from the adult literacy field included Terry Czhaka, John Griffen, Rose Lamorella, Mary Ann Norcott, Richard Spence, and Martha Teumin. Andrew Humm of the Hetrick-Martin Institute reviewed the document using his vast store of up-to-date information about AIDS and HIV infection. All were most helpful and constructive with their comments and generous with their time. A special thanks to Alvin Buzzard who was most kind in providing suggestions and feedback from his teacher training project. As always, my appreciation to Karen King for seeing that somehow it all gets done.

The project was initiated through IOR, ltd. Many thanks to its director, Dr. Winifred deLoayza, and staff.

With special contributions from
Maria Dos Santos

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Funds provided by:
The University of the State of New York
The State Education Department
Office of Occupational and Continuing Education
Bureau of Adult and Continuing Education Program Development
under Section 353 of the Adult Education Act
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INTRODUCTION

By the end of 1989, the 27,456 AIDS cases reported in New York State represented one-quarter of the total cases in the country. While the numbers continue to climb, many cases can potentially be prevented. Education and training have been identified as a powerful means of preventing HIV infection, and many organizations have developed AIDS prevention materials. But materials are available to the general public primarily through the written word. So adults who lack strong reading skills often will not receive even the most basic information about HIV infection and AIDS.

The adult literacy program setting provides an opportunity to present HIV education to the students and staff. But what should be presented? The New York State Education Department has issued an AIDS instructional guide for grades K-12. Some of the objectives that follow are from this guide. But these objectives are only a start. You will want to personalize the ideas suggested in this guide. As part of this process, ask your students and staff members for additional ideas.

Who Should Use This Guide

This guide has been developed to provide information about HIV infection and AIDS in an adult literacy setting to adult basic education (ABE), high school equivalency (HSE) and English as a second language (ESL) classes. Since these settings vary in size and organization, different people filling different roles may use the guide. The administrator may want to read the section on policy development at the end of this introduction. The person responsible for staff development will want to read "Chapter 2. Lesson Preparation" and "Chapter 3. Background Information on AIDS." Teachers will want to look at both chapter 3 and the sample lessons in chapter 4. If you are the only full-time person responsible for a small adult literacy program or a number of satellite programs, you will want to use the entire curriculum guide.

If your adult literacy program is large enough, it will be helpful to have one staff person coordinate instruction about HIV infection and AIDS. In choosing the coordinator, remember that person must be comfortable with a variety of sensitive and potentially controversial issues. There are a number of functions the AIDS education coordinator can undertake. For example, the coordinator can organize inservice workshops, develop instructional materials, keep track of videotapes, and contact other AIDS resources.

Goals and Objectives

The goal of this guide is to provide adult students with information about AIDS and positive health behaviors which will substantially reduce the risk of HIV infection.

Upon completion of this instruction, students will:

1. Understand how HIV is transmitted.
2. Be able to describe how the transmission of HIV can be prevented.
3. Be sensitive to the physical, psychological, and emotional impact upon persons with AIDS.
4. Be aware of the psychological and social impact of AIDS upon society.
5. Be able to communicate with family members, friends, and co-workers about HIV prevention.

Policy Development

You should find out if your adult literacy program is covered by your school district's or your organization's communicable disease control policy. It is important that you work through the issues in advance of needing to make decisions regarding an individual in your program who is HIV infected or has AIDS. Having a legally and medically sound communicable disease control policy in place in advance of when it is needed is an integral part of instruction about HIV infection and AIDS.

1 STAFF PREPARATION

Staff Assessment

The first step in helping the staff prepare to implement an AIDS curriculum is to ask them what they feel they need to know about HIV infection and AIDS. The staff needs will become your outcome objectives for staff training. If your staff meetings are small enough for comfortable discussion, try the assessment there. As an alternative, individual interviews can also be used, but they will consume more time.

Also ask the staff if they are already aware of any good resources. For example, they may know of a good speaker or an effective video.

Staff Training

Your next step as AIDS education coordinator is to plan for staff training. While the major focus of this guide is students, staff training is necessary before classroom instruction about HIV infection and AIDS begins. You may find that the staff is already very knowledgeable. Still you should try to get a sense of their comfort level with subjects such as drug abuse, homosexuality, and death and dying related to AIDS. You may discover that some staff members are unconvinced that casual contact with people who are HIV infected is safe. Fear about AIDS must be aired before staff can be comfortable having people who are HIV infected as colleagues or students. The fears must also be confronted before effective instruction about AIDS can take place. Affective objectives and appropriate activities need to be incorporated into your instruction. Based on the staff assessment and your sense of their comfort level with the issue, training can be developed.

This guide contains several types of material that you may find helpful in preparing for staff training. These include "Chapter 3. Background Information on AIDS" and several of the resources—the annotated bibliographies of videos and books, the lists of pamphlets and journals, and the lists of resource people, hotlines, and organizations in your region.

Resource persons can help you to find someone to present information about AIDS or a trained group facilitator to assist you in a workshop on the affective aspects of AIDS. Resource persons can also help you to stay abreast of the development of current print and visual media—no mean feat with new material being developed literally daily. In general, the best place to start is the regional and/or state AIDS hotline or your local AIDS council.

A minimum of three hours of training is recommended for all staff. Try to schedule the staff training at a time when people are refreshed and positive. If time is a problem, information about HIV and AIDS can be handled through brochures, other written material, or videotapes provided prior to your training. However, the affective issues of AIDS should be handled in a group with a trained facilitator and plenty of time to process. You might want to consider having a person with AIDS give a personal perspective on the disease as part of the affective issues. The facilitator can help you make this decision. If you decide to incorporate such a presentation, make sure the person with AIDS has been trained to do so. Your local AIDS council will probably be able to help you.

The staff training should be evaluated so you know which outcome objectives have been achieved. As part of the evaluation, ask for additional topics about HIV infection and AIDS for future staff development. You might want to incorporate these suggestions into a follow-up discussion on issues which have arisen after people have had time to process the training.

The persons providing instruction about HIV infection and AIDS in the classrooms obviously will need more training. You may be able to find community resources to augment the training you are able to provide. Once you conclude that instructors are properly trained, be sure that they are comfortable with the material. Teachers who are uncomfortable with either the cognitive or affective aspects of HIV and AIDS education should not be forced to teach this material. Instruction about HIV infection and AIDS is most effective in a nonthreatening and comfortable environment.

2 LESSON PREPARATION

This guide contains several types of information to help you get started with your AIDS curriculum.

Two items in the guide are included primarily to provide instructors with relevant information about HIV and AIDS. The next chapter is an outline of background information on AIDS. This information is included primarily to increase instructors' comfort level with the subject matter. While instructors would not be expected to present all of this information to students, they may want to reproduce selected portions of the outline and hand them out to their students. A glossary is also included to give instructors a handy source for definitions of terms that may crop up during class discussions.

Four sample lessons are also included. The intent of the sample lessons is not to present information so students can be tested on it. Rather these lessons focus on outcomes related to changing high-risk behaviors and modifying attitudes about AIDS and the people who have it.

This guide also contains rather extensive lists of resources you can investigate as you develop the AIDS curriculum for your students. These resources include videos, pamphlets and brochures you can send for, books and magazine articles on AIDS, contact persons, hotlines, and testing sites.

At the very end of the guide, you will find a set of photocopy masters to help instructors as they discuss certain topics. Instructors may want to use these as overhead transparencies or as class handouts. The information has been adapted from materials distributed by the Center for Disease Control, Atlanta, Georgia; the New York State Departments of Health and Education; and the San Francisco, California, City Clinic.

As AIDS education coordinator, you may decide that, to begin with at least, it would be advantageous to have all lessons prepared ahead of time. Below is a suggested format you may wish to use for preparing lessons. Teachers with limited knowledge of HIV infection and AIDS may find this format especially helpful. Feel free to adapt it or use your own. It consists of the following:

Goal: States in general terms what is to be accomplished in the lesson.

Outcome Objectives: State in behavioral, measurable terms what is to be achieved in the lesson.

Instructional Materials: Materials to be used in this particular lesson including sufficient pamphlets for class, name of videotape and equipment and where to find them.

Activities: Includes a brief description of each activity and the amount of time each will take.

Content Outline: Reproduces content from the outline entitled "Background Information on AIDS" which should be presented in the lesson. (See the next chapter for the complete outline.)

Considerations in Preparing Instructional Materials

Whether you prepare the lessons yourself or have someone else do them, here are some tips which should prove helpful.

Since you have already identified the desired learner outcomes, you can choose and organize the appropriate content from the background information outline in the next chapter. The material should be prepared and presented in a way which will make it interesting and relevant to students. The fact that many of the students will know someone with AIDS means that it will be easier to personally involve them and thus make the instruction more meaningful.

Part of personalizing the curriculum to meet the needs of your program is making certain that the material is culturally relevant. For example, different cultures have very different values about family, sexuality issues, male and female roles in a relationship, health care, and individual and group behaviors. People from the different cultures in your program should be consulted in the development of instructional materials to assure cultural relevancy.

Several things should be taken into consideration regarding written materials to be handed out to students.

- Check the readability carefully. While it is consistent with the highest principles of adult education to have students use prepared material about HIV infection and AIDS, much of it is written at a very high reading level. A recent review of 16 educational brochures found that the average reading level was 14th grade, with a range from 9th grade to 17th grade level. So look over the material you plan to use and make sure that students have the reading skills to understand it.

- Because of their importance, messages about HIV infection and AIDS need to be direct, short, and specific. See the photocopy masters at the end of this guide for examples.
- Visual cues will be helpful to clarify and interpret words. Appropriate pictures, illustrations, and graphics must work in conjunction with words.
- HIV infection and AIDS are complex issues. Messages must be broken down into basic points with supporting information.

3 BACKGROUND INFORMATION ON AIDS

Note: If you are going to play any part in the AIDS education program, you should read this outline. Relevant portions of this outline are reproduced in the sample lessons.

I. What is AIDS?

AIDS is an acronym for Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome. It is the major public health crisis of the twentieth century and its impact will continue well into the next century. *(See Photocopy Master 1)*

AIDS is a condition caused by a retrovirus called human immunodeficiency virus or HIV. HIV was first isolated by French and American researchers in 1983. Other names for this virus include: HTLV-III (Human T-cell Lymphotropic Virus Type III), LAV (Lymphadenopathy-Associated Virus), ARV (AIDS-Related Virus), and HTLV-III/LAV (see the first two alternative names above).

The virus enters the bloodstream and attacks the body's immune system which is responsible for fighting infections and cancer. The virus may also attack the central nervous system in some people.

HIV primarily attacks certain white blood cells (T-Lymphocytes or T-4 helper cells) that are part of the body's internal defense against disease. An infected person's immune system responds by developing antibodies to fight off the invading virus. However, the body's ability to produce disease-fighting antibodies eventually becomes limited in HIV-infected persons as the virus reproduces and multiplies, killing the critical T-4 cells it has infected. This results in a weakened immune system and leaves the body susceptible to a variety of infections and cancers. *(See Photocopy Master 2)*

HIV infection can take many forms. The progressive, fatal condition called AIDS is the most serious outcome of HIV infection. Many HIV-infected persons show no symptoms and are often unaware they carry the virus. Some infected people have remained without symptoms for up to 10 years. The asymptomatic period may be even longer, but since AIDS was only recently identified, the maximum incubation period has not yet been determined.

The requirements for a definitive medical diagnosis for AIDS are complex and periodically revised. Essentially, patients who have evidence of HIV infection with Kaposi's sarcoma (a rare cancer), pneumocystis carinii pneumonia (PCP), and/or other infections and malignancies not associated with other underlying disease or therapy, are considered to have AIDS.

II. What are the symptoms of AIDS-related illnesses and AIDS?

The incubation period before any symptoms of HIV infection appear varies significantly from person to person. Many infected people develop symptoms within two years of exposure. Others, infected from seven to 10 years ago, have not yet shown any signs of illness. Since AIDS was not recognized until recently, the maximum incubation period has not been identified. Extensive research is in progress to identify potential internal or external cofactors that may cause some infected people to become fatally ill, while others have milder symptoms or remain symptom-free.

AIDS-related illness is a condition found in individuals who have a suppressed immune system and symptoms of AIDS but no specific opportunistic infections. Since AIDS was discovered only a few years ago, it is too early to determine for what percentage of individuals AIDS-related illness is a precursor to AIDS. (The term ARC, or AIDS-related complex, is declining in usage; AIDS-related illness is the preferred term.)

AIDS is a condition that represents a syndrome of late-stage diseases in which the immune system is unable to fight off other viruses, bacteria, protozoa, and fungi, resulting in infections and diseases that eventually cause the death of the individual.

The symptoms of both AIDS-related illnesses and AIDS can be either persistent or recurrent.

A. Symptoms associated with AIDS-related illnesses

These symptoms are likely to be milder than those found in persons with AIDS and generally are present in cyclic fashion with illness followed by periods of wellness. People who have several of the symptoms listed below may not be HIV-infected but should check with a doctor.

1. Loss of appetite
2. Loss of weight
3. Fever
4. Night sweats
5. Skin rashes
6. Diarrhea
7. Tiredness
8. Lack of resistance to infection
9. Swollen lymph glands

B. Symptoms related to AIDS

1. Unexplained, persistent fatigue sometimes combined with headaches, dizziness, or lightheadedness
2. Unexplained fever, shaking chills, or drenching night sweats lasting longer than several weeks
3. Unexplained weight loss greater than 10 pounds not due to dieting or increased physical activity
4. Swollen glands or enlarged lymph nodes usually in the neck, armpits, or groin
5. Continuing bouts of diarrhea
6. Kaposi's sarcoma lesions or purple or discolored growths on the skin or the mucous membranes (inside the mouth, anus or nasal passages)
7. Heavy, continual dry cough that is not from smoking or that has lasted too long to be a cold or flu
8. Thrush (a thick, whitish coating on the tongue or in the throat), which may be accompanied by sore throat
9. Unexplained bleeding from any body opening or from growths on the skin or mucous membranes
10. Bruising more easily than usual
11. Progressive shortness of breath
12. Confusion, lethargy, forgetfulness, lack of coordination, general mental deterioration

C. Other information about symptoms

1. Specific diseases that generally don't affect healthy adults are linked with HIV infection. In the United States, about 85 percent of the people with AIDS have had one or both of two rare diseases: pneumocystis carinii pneumonia (PCP) and Kaposi's sarcoma (KS), a rare cancer. Individuals with AIDS also develop severe yeast, cytomegalovirus, herpes, and toxoplasma infections.
2. The American Medical Society's Committee on Alcoholism and Other Drug Dependencies urges groups at risk for exposure to HIV to abstain from alcohol use. Alcohol has immune-suppressant properties which could increase the risk of disease in persons who have already been exposed to the virus.

III. How is HIV transmitted?

Unlike flu or measles, HIV is not transmitted through the air; it must get into the bloodstream to cause infection.

In order for a person to be exposed to HIV:

- HIV must be present, and
- HIV must enter the human body, and
- HIV must get to a part of the human body where it enters the bloodstream.

In order for a person to actually become infected with HIV, the dose must be large enough to cause infection.

A. Through which body fluids can HIV be transmitted?
(See Photocopy Master 3)

1. HIV can be transmitted through blood, semen, vaginal fluids, and occasionally through breast milk.
2. HIV cannot be transmitted through urine, feces, saliva, tears, or sweat.

B. How is HIV transmitted? *(See Photocopy Master 4)*

1. Through sexual contact, as with other sexually transmitted diseases (STDs). Unprotected anal, vaginal, or oral sex during which blood, semen, or vaginal secretions are exchanged from an infected person to another person.
2. Through sharing of any unsterile needles, including needles used for drugs and tattoos.
3. Through an infected pregnant woman to her unborn child, or at birth or by breast-feeding.
4. Through transfusion of contaminated blood or blood products. (Blood for transfusion in the United States is screened for antibodies to HIV and is now essentially safe, but some risks cannot be eliminated.)

C. Relationship of HIV to other sexually transmitted diseases (STDs)
(See Photocopy Master 5)

1. HIV infection often occurs in men and women with a past history of STD.
2. Repeated STD infections may weaken the immune system, making a person more susceptible.
3. Anal/genital ulcers provide an easy route of infection for HIV. STDs implicated are:
   a. Syphilis
   b. Herpes II
   c. Chancroid
   d. Gonorrhea
   e. Chlamydia
   f. Hepatitis B
4. STD infection may actually stimulate HIV into activity in persons already infected, thus accelerating its progression.

IV. How is HIV not transmitted? *(See Photocopy Master 4)*

A. HIV is not transmitted by casual contact, such as:
- Touching, shaking hands, hugging, carrying an infected person
- Sneezing, coughing, social kissing
- Showers, bathtubs, swimming pools, hot tubs, toilet seats
- Door knobs, typewriters, telephones, pencils, chairs, benches
- Through the air or by insects

B. HIV infection is not spread by the process of giving blood; new transfusion equipment is used for each donor.

C. Assuming that there has been no infection through contaminated blood, contaminated needles, or previous sexual partners, HIV infection is not spread by sexual intercourse between individuals who have maintained a sexual relationship exclusively with each other.

D. HIV is not spread by outercourse sexual activities—talking sexy, sharing fantasies, sharing erotica, telephone sex, caressing dry parts of each other's bodies, and parallel masturbation (no contact with other person).

V. How can you prevent or reduce the risk of HIV infection? *(See Photocopy Master 6)*

A. How to avoid HIV infection through sexual contact
1. Have a mutually monogamous relationship with a person who is not infected and who does not engage in high-risk behaviors.
2. If you are sexually active:
   a. Don't have unprotected sex with anyone, even if you ask a lot of questions about his or her past sexual experience and drug use.
   b. Don't have unprotected sex with multiple partners. The more people you have unprotected sex with, the greater the chance you may get infected.
   c. Use a latex condom and contraceptive gels or foams during sex with infected persons. This will probably keep the HIV virus from getting into your body.
   d. Avoid alcohol and drugs. If you are under their influence, you may be less likely to use good judgment and more likely to engage in risky sex.
3. Practice abstinence.

B. How to prevent HIV infection from needles, such as drug or tattoo needles
1. Do not share unclean, contaminated needles.
2. Clean works before using them.

VI. What should you do if you suspect you are HIV infected?

A. Don't have unprotected sex with anyone.

B. Seek counseling and HIV antibody testing to be sure that you are infected. Be aware that weeks, months, or even years may elapse from the time of infection to the time that antibodies to the AIDS virus appear in the blood. During this time, persons may be infectious but the test may be negative.

C. Obtain counseling and testing if pregnancy is being considered.

D. Join a support group of HIV-positive people. Learn about available treatments and design a strategy to obtain them.

VII. How to find out if you are infected with HIV

(See Photocopy Master 7)

It is extremely important that you get tested as soon as you suspect that you are infected with HIV. Recent findings indicate that early treatment of HIV infection is effective. Also, when you are being tested for HIV, it is extremely important to talk with a counselor about the testing.

Blood tests are the only readily available method to detect evidence of HIV infection. These tests have been used to detect antibodies to a variety of agents, including viruses. Blood testing for antibody to HIV first became possible in 1984 with the isolation of the virus. Two blood tests used to detect antibody to HIV are the ELISA (an enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay) and the Western blot.

It is important to note that HIV can hide in a person's body for up to three years without producing antibodies. Thus, if a person is infected with HIV but has not produced antibodies, the tests will not show evidence of HIV infection.

The ELISA test has two advantages over the Western blot. It is easy to perform and it uses equipment that is relatively inexpensive compared to other laboratory equipment. The disadvantage of the ELISA test is that it sometimes takes two to three weeks to get results back due to batching and confirmatory tests.

The Western blot test is more specific but also technically more difficult to perform. It should be performed to confirm the results of an ELISA test. While the test is not considered a definitive test, two reactive ELISA tests and a reactive Western blot is considered presumptive of HIV infection.

For additional information about these tests, contact the AIDS resources in your area or your county health department.

VIII. How is AIDS treated?

Treatment of AIDS has been complicated by the fact that retroviruses such as HIV present elusive targets and can lie dormant in the cells, going undetected for long periods of time. Secondary diseases such as Kaposi's sarcoma, aggressive lymphomas, and certain opportunistic infections lead to life-threatening complications as well.

As uniquely challenging as the treatment of AIDS is, a number of regimens have been developed which has improved the prognosis for AIDS patients. Among them are a number of drugs, the most prominent of which is azidothymidine, popularly known as AZT. It appears to increase survival time and reduce opportunistic infections. Unfortunately, the drug has toxic side effects which has meant that many AIDS patients are unable to continue treatment. Other drugs being tested include dextran sulfate, ddC, ribaviran, alpha interferon, and dideoxyinosine.

Some persons with AIDS have shunned experimental drugs, choosing alternative modes such as meditation, macrobiotics, crystals, and renewing of religious or spiritual ties. Many combine traditional medical regimen with alternative treatments. The People With AIDS Coalition, Inc. has published two volumes entitled *Surviving and Thriving with AIDS: Collected Wisdom*, a collection of articles about treatments and hints about managing them. Other organizations have information on traditional and alternative AIDS treatments as well.

AIDS is still progressive and fatal. However, there are more and more survivors who are living longer and longer. We still don't know how long some people can survive with AIDS. It does seem that those with the most "grit" live the longest!

IX. Children and AIDS

Currently, there are approximately 3,000 children under age 13 with AIDS in this country. Experts project 10,000 to 20,000 pediatric AIDS cases by 1991. More alarming is the suggestion by some that there will be closer to 40,000 children with AIDS in two years. In New York City, one in every 77 babies born is seropositive. In the Bronx, one in every 53 newborns is HIV infected.

Clearly the number of pediatric AIDS cases is relatively low, but the rate of increase continues to grow at a frightening pace. The most alarming rate of increase is in children under five years of age. However, the number of cases in children under 13 and adolescents continues to rise steadily.

The vast majority of HIV-infected children under the age of five are infected before or during birth by mothers who used IV drugs or were the sexual partners of IV drug abusers. Some evidence suggests that a very small number of babies have become infected through breast milk. Among

adolescents, the major modes of transmission are like those of adults—sexual contact or sharing needles with an infected person. The transmission patterns differ in that there is more heterosexual transmission among adolescents.

Children who are HIV infected at birth are medically fragile and require intensive care. Unlike adults, infants who are HIV infected will be symptomatic over the course of their illness. There are differences between the opportunistic infections in adults and babies. Infections of the central nervous system, gastrointestinal manifestations, and bacterial infections are major problems in small children. The final mortality rate among pediatric AIDS cases is unknown.

Many HIV-infected children—the so-called "boarder babies"—spend a good measure of their lives in hospitals. Eventually, some of the children are able to leave the hospital but often their parents are unable to care for them. Increasingly, nonhospital based care is being developed. The babies are placed in small group homes or foster homes. The Farano Center, run by the Community Maternity Services in Albany, New York, is a group home accommodating up to six children who are HIV infected. From this family care setting, the children are placed in foster care. The center has been highly successful in placing these children in foster families.

X. AIDS statistics

A. For each person with AIDS, there are 10 people who are HIV-infected.

B. New York State AIDS statistics as of July 31, 1989
   1. 24,084 adults were diagnosed as having AIDS. This represents approximately 25% of the national total. Of these adults, 8,150 are blacks and 6,263 are Hispanics.
   2. There were 525 reported cases of pediatric AIDS.
   3. 14,304 people have died as a result of AIDS.

C. Most affected populations in New York in 1988
   There were more new cases of AIDS reported among IV drug users than among homosexual/bisexual men.
   1. 1,928 new AIDS cases among IV drug users.
   2. 1,670 new AIDS cases among homosexual/bisexual men.

D. National statistics as of August, 1989
   1. 105,990 people have been diagnosed as having AIDS. Of this number, 60,040 are whites, 28,743 are blacks, 16,182 are Hispanics, 683 are Asians, and 141 are American Indians.
   2. 60,684 people (including 791 children) have died from AIDS.

E. Current AIDS statistics for New York State are found in the "AIDS Surveillance Monthly Update," published by the New York State Department of Health's Bureau of Communicable Disease Control. The telephone number for information is (518) 474-4284.

4 SAMPLE LESSONS

This chapter contains four sample lessons, each focusing on a single topic. Each lesson contains one goal, one outcome objective, a list of instructional materials, and a set of activities. When appropriate, material from the outline in the preceding chapter has been reproduced so instructors can easily refer to it.

Read through the lessons to get their flavor. Feel free to use any or all of them or to revise them to meet the needs of your program. You will notice that the lessons take at least an hour to complete. If your program has shorter sessions, you will want to take two days to complete the lessons.

You will also discover that the first lesson, in particular, covers a substantial amount of information. If your students have little knowledge about AIDS, you will probably want to take at least two days to cover the material in this lesson —especially if you decide to use most of the photocopy masters appropriate for this lesson. It is not a good idea to rush through this lesson or give students too much new information at one time.

Sample Lesson 1: HIV Transmission and Prevention

Goal: To provide information about AIDS and positive health behaviors in order to understand how HIV is transmitted.

Outcome Objectives: The learners will correctly describe three ways that HIV can be transmitted and how transmittal can be prevented in each case.

Instructional Materials:

- A videotape that provides basic information about AIDS, such as "AIDS: What Everyone Needs to Know"
- Any of the Phototcopy Masters 1-7 that you think will help students with this lesson
- AIDS Myth/Fact Sheet *(Photocopy Master 8)*

Activities

Activity 1
(15 minutes)

Introduce this first lesson by discussing its purpose—to provide information about HIV infection and AIDS.

Find out what students know about AIDS. Here are two suggestions.

- If you think students are eager to talk about AIDS, you can simply ask them what they know about it. Help them to separate myths from facts as this discussion takes place, or develop issue-specific questions, such as "What are all the ways you can get AIDS?" and "How can you make sure that someone you love won't get infected?" Divide the class into groups to discuss the questions.
- If you think your students won't discuss the topic without a lot of help from you, give them copies of the AIDS Myth/Fact Sheet, and have them complete and discuss it.

Finally, remind students that this lesson will help them to better understand how HIV is transmitted and how transmittal can be prevented.

Activity 2
(30 minutes)

Show a videotape, such as "AIDS: What Everyone Needs to Know." Pause at appropriate points for class discussion or clarification.

Activity 3
(45 minutes)

Divide the class into small groups of five to seven students each and ask them to develop an oral report on the ways HIV can be transmitted and how transmittal can be prevented in each case. If the need arises, you should answer any questions or clarify any points of confusion. Have each group appoint someone to report to the class.

Have each group report back to the class on the means of transmittal and prevention.

On the blackboard, make a chart of the ways HIV can be transmitted and how transmittal can be prevented in each case. Add anything that has been left out and ask class to read the final list.

Activity 4
(10 minutes)

Draw the lesson to a close by asking students what this lesson cleared up for them.

NOTE: For future vocabulary exercises, note words from class discussion, the content outline, and the video.

w is HIV transmitted?

Unlike flu or measles, HIV is not transmitted through the air; it must get into the bloodstream to cause infection.

In order for a person to be exposed to HIV:

- HIV must be present, and
- HIV must enter the human body, and
- HIV must get to a part of the human body where it enters the bloodstream.

In order for a person to actually become infected with HIV, the dose must be large enough to cause infection.

A. Through which body fluids can HIV be transmitted?

1. HIV can be transmitted through blood, semen, vaginal fluids, and occasionally through breast milk.
2. HIV cannot be transmitted through urine, feces, saliva, tears, or sweat.

B. How is HIV transmitted?

1. Through sexual contact, as with other sexually transmitted diseases (STDs). Unprotected anal, vaginal, or oral sex during which blood, semen, or vaginal secretions are exchanged from an infected person to another person.
2. Through sharing of any unsterile needles, including needles used for drugs and tattoos.
3. Through an infected pregnant woman to her unborn child, or at birth or by breast-feeding.
4. Through transfusion of contaminated blood or blood products. (Blood for transfusion in the United States is screened for antibodies to HIV and is now essentially safe, but some risks cannot be eliminated.)

C. Relationship of HIV to other sexually transmitted diseases (STDs)

1. HIV infection often occurs in men and women with a past history of STD.
2. Repeated STD infections may weaken the immune system, making a person more susceptible.
3. Anal/genital ulcers provide an easy route of infection for HIV. STDs implicated are:
   a. Syphilis
   b. Herpes II
   c. Chancroid
   d. Gonorrhea
   e. Chlamydia
   f. Hepatitis B
4. STD infection may actually stimulate HIV into activity in persons already infected, thus accelerating its progression.

II. How is HIV not transmitted?

A. HIV is not transmitted by casual contact, such as:
- Touching, shaking hands, hugging, carrying an infected person
- Sneezing, coughing, social kissing
- Showers, bathtubs, swimming pools, hot tubs, toilet seats
- Door knobs, typewriters, telephones, pencils, chairs, benches
- Through the air or by insects

B. HIV infection is not spread by the process of giving blood; new transfusion equipment is used for each donor.

C. Assuming that there has been no infection through contaminated blood, contaminated needles, or previous sexual partners, HIV infection is not spread by sexual intercourse between individuals who have maintained a sexual relationship exclusively with each other.

D. HIV is not spread by outercourse sexual activities—talking sexy, sharing fantasies, sharing erotica, telephone sex, caressing dry parts of each other's bodies, and parallel masturbation (no contact with other person).

III. How can you prevent or reduce the risk of HIV infection?

A. How to avoid HIV infection through sexual contact
1. Have a mutually monogamous relationship with a person who is not infected and who does not engage in high-risk behaviors.
2. If you are sexually active:
   a. Don't have unprotected sex with anyone, even if you ask a lot of questions about his or her past sexual experience and drug use.
   b. Don't have unprotected sex with multiple partners. The more people you have unprotected sex with, the greater the chance you may get infected.
   c. Use a latex condom and contraceptive gels or foams during sex with infected persons. This will probably keep the HIV virus from getting into your body.
   d. Avoid alcohol and drugs. If you are under their influence, you may be less likely to use good judgment and more likely to engage in risky sex.
3. Practice abstinence.

B. How to prevent HIV infection from needles, such as drug or tattoo needles
1. Do not share unclean, contaminated needles.
2. Clean works before using them.

AIDS Myth/Fact Sheet

Directions: Place a check in front of each statement you think is true.

_____ 1. You cannot catch HIV, the virus that causes AIDS, by sitting next to someone in class who has it.

_____ 2. Not having sex is one way to prevent the transmission of HIV.

_____ 3. People can look and feel good and still transmit HIV.

_____ 4. People who shoot drugs and share needles can become infected with HIV.

_____ 5. There is a shot to prevent AIDS.

_____ 6. Women cannot transmit HIV.

_____ 7. Having unprotected sex puts you at risk for becoming HIV infected.

_____ 8. Everyone infected with HIV has developed AIDS.

_____ 9. A person can get AIDS from giving blood.

_____ 10. Most children with AIDS got it from an infected mother.

_____ 11. A person who is worried about being infected with HIV can be tested for it.

_____ 12. There are both national and state toll-free telephone hotlines you can call for information about HIV or AIDS.

(Statements 1, 2, 3, 4, 7, 10, 11, and 12 are true.)

Photocopy Master 8

Sample Lesson 2: How AIDS Affects Us

Goal: To make students aware of how their lives may change due to AIDS.

Outcome Objectives: The learners will demonstrate an understanding of five ways that AIDS may affect them.

Instructional Materials:

- Copies of newspaper articles on AIDS
- Portions of the AIDS outline from Chapter 3
- AIDS: Only the Tip of the Iceberg *(Photocopy Master 9)*
- When You Have Unsafe Sex with Someone... *(Photocopy Master 10)*

Activities

Activity 1
(20 minutes)

Introduce this lesson by discussing its purpose—to discover some of the possible ways that AIDS can affect students' lives.

Hand out or discuss with students the portions of the AIDS outline that appear at the end of this lesson plan. Also discuss the two photocopy masters listed above.

Ask students what they already know about how HIV infection and AIDS are affecting their families and friends, their community, and the country.

Activity 2
(30 minutes)

Have students pair up and give each pair a newspaper article about AIDS. (See sample article at the end of this sample lesson.) Have students read the articles and list the effects of AIDS on a sheet of paper.

Activity 3
(20 minutes)

Have each pair report on the effects of AIDS. Then have students generate a class list of five ways that AIDS can affect them.

Activity 3 Alternatives

Have students work in small groups to develop vignettes that illustrate the effects of AIDS.

Have the class assemble material for a debate on "AIDS: How Big a Problem Is It?"

Have students work in small groups to write an essay on "How AIDS Affects Us All."

Have students write the essay individually.

CONTENT OUTLINE FOR SAMPLE LESSON 2

I. AIDS statistics

A. For each person with AIDS, there are 10 people who are HIV-infected.

B. New York State AIDS statistics as of July 31, 1989
   1. 24,084 adults were diagnosed as having AIDS. This represents approximately 25% of the national total. Of these adults, 8,150 are blacks and 6,263 are Hispanics.
   2. There were 525 reported cases of pediatric AIDS.
   3. 14,304 people have died as a result of AIDS.

C. Most affected populations in New York in 1988
   There were more new cases of AIDS reported among IV drug users than among homosexual/bisexual men.
   1. 1,928 new AIDS cases among IV drug users.
   2. 1,670 new AIDS cases among homosexual/bisexual men.

D. National statistics as of August, 1989
   1. 105,990 people have been diagnosed as having AIDS. Of this number, 60,040 are whites, 28,743 are blacks, 16,182 are Hispanics, 683 are Asians, and 141 are American Indians.
   2. 60,684 people (including 791 children) have died from AIDS.

II. Children and AIDS

Currently, there are approximately 3,000 children under age 13 with AIDS in this country. Experts project 10,000 to 20,000 pediatric AIDS cases by 1991. More alarming is the suggestion by some that there will be closer to 40,000 children with AIDS in two years. In New York City, one in every 77 babies born is seropositive. In the Bronx, one in every 53 newborns is HIV infected.

Clearly the number of pediatric AIDS cases is relatively low, but the rate of increase continues to grow at a frightening pace. The most alarming rate of increase is in children under five years of age. However, the number of cases in children under 13 and adolescents continues to rise steadily.

The vast majority of HIV-infected children under the age of five are infected before or during birth by mothers who used IV drugs or were the sexual partners of IV drug abusers. Some evidence suggests that a very small number of babies have become infected through breast milk. Among adolescents, the major modes of transmission are like those of adults—sexual contact or sharing needles with an infected person. The transmission patterns differ in that there is more heterosexual transmission among adolescents

Children who are HIV infected at birth are medically fragile and require intensive care. Unlike adults, infants who are HIV infected will be symptomatic over the course of their illness. There are differences between the opportunistic infections in adults and babies. Infections of the central nervous system, gastrointestinal manifestations, and bacterial infections are major problems in small children. The final mortality rate among pediatric AIDS cases is unknown.

Many HIV-infected children—the so-called "boarder babies"—spend a good measure of their lives in hospitals. Eventually, some of the children are able to leave the hospital but often their parents are unable to care for them. Increasingly, nonhospital based care is being developed. The babies are placed in small group homes or foster homes. The Farano Center, run by the Community Maternity Services in Albany, New York, is a group home accommodating up to six children who are HIV infected. From this family care setting, the children are placed in foster care. The center has been highly successful in placing these children in foster families.

AIDS Education Puts Teacher On The Street

By JANETTA M. HAMMOCK
Staff Writer

Most weekday afternoons, Oliver Johnson is playing basketball, table tennis or just talking with young adults. The Corcoran High School health teacher isn't goofing off. He's working.

Johnson is trying to develop relationships with high school drop-outs so they'll listen when he talks to them about AIDS.

For the past two weeks, Johnson has been involved in a program aimed at getting information about AIDS to minority drop-outs, ages 16 to 21. He visits the Dunbar and Southwest community centers and Hill Top Apartments on East Fayette Street searching for drop-outs.

Beginning this year, the State Education Department required AIDS be taught in schools. Drop-outs aren't in school and might not get enough information on the fatal disease, said Johnson. A large number of minorities have contracted AIDS.

Blacks are 11.6 percent of the U.S. population and Hispanics 6.5 percent.

But blacks account for 25 percent of reported AIDS cases in the U.S., and Hispanics 13 percent.

As of December, blacks made up 20 percent of the 67 AIDS cases in Onondaga County.

"If I can relate to them on their level, when I say something to them they can believe what I say," said Johnson. "These kids are not the easiest kids to reach. They've already dropped out of school, so they don't have confidence in the educational system."

The two community centers and the Syracuse City School District developed the program. The Syracuse Board of Education approved the program at its meeting Wednesday.

Surplus money from the 1988 fiscal year enabled the state's education department to give money for specialized school programs. The city district is getting $20,000, and that's enough to keep the AIDS program in place for at least a year. Officials don't know if money will be available next year.

Johnson is a health teacher at the high school in the morning and is involved in the AIDS program in the afternoons. He's been a teacher for 12 years and has developed anti-drug programs in schools.

After getting to know the drop-outs, Johnson will develop AIDS education and anti-drug programs.

He plans to have rap sessions where he'll discuss how to prevent contracting the disease and show slides. He wants to develop literature on AIDS. Teens and young adults will help write the AIDS literature, to ensure other drop-outs will understand and read it, Johnson said.

"One of the major concerns in the black community is dispensing information about AIDS," said Jesse Dowdell, executive director of the Southwest Community Center. "We're trying to get something they can identify with."

Article from Syracuse Herald-Journal, February 9, 1989. Reprinted with permission of Syracuse Herald-Journal.

Sample Lesson 3: Communication and AIDS

Goal: To understand the importance of communication in preventing HIV infection and AIDS.

Outcome Objectives: Learners will be able to talk about HIV infection, AIDS, and prevention with family members, friends, and co-workers.

Instructional Materials: Role Play Situations Involving AIDS *(Photocopy Master 11)*

Activities

Activity 1 *(15 minutes)*

Introduce this lesson by discussing its goal and objective. Ask students to define communication—the transfer of meaning. Point out that the meaning includes both information and feelings about the information. Ask students for examples from their own lives when feelings have interfered with the information being presented.

Activity 2 *(15 minutes)*

Have students form groups of five to seven students and ask them to list three reasons why communication is particularly important when talking about HIV infection and AIDS. Have the small groups share their reasons with the class.

Activity 3 *(45 minutes)*

Introduce the concept of role playing in learning to communicate about HIV infection and AIDS. Describe role playing as play acting—as an opportunity to practice communicating about a very sensitive isssue. Also describe a small group as a safe place to practice.

Then introduce the role play photocopy master. You may want to demonstrate an actual role play with class volunteers before assigning a situation to each small group.

Have each small group role play a situation.

Activity 4
(20 minutes)

Ask each small group to describe the role play and their feelings while acting out this activity.

Discuss barriers to communication and ways to get around them.

Ask students about situations requiring communication about HIV infection and AIDS to family members, friends, and co-workers. Stress the importance of passing on accurate prevention information to family and friends.

Activity 4 Alternatives

Assign a role play to each small group and have them discuss the content and write down the ending.

Discuss one or more of the role plays as a class and list the possible endings.

Role Play Situations Involving AIDS

Each of the situations below is briefly described. After you read about your situation, talk about it in your group. You will have to invent more about the situation as the role play goes along. You may add more players so that everyone in your group has a chance to practice communicating about AIDS. For example, the first role play could either be with a couple or with the couple and several other relatives. Each time you practice the role play, one person should watch it and, at the end, make comments about what was seen.

Situation 1: The Volunteer

Gwen's church group visits a home for babies with AIDS. The babies' parents are either too sick to care for them or dead. The home tries to place the babies in foster homes. In the meantime, the home has staff to take care of the babies. However, the babies need a lot of loving, and the director of the home asks Gwen's group for volunteers. The volunteers would hold the babies, rock them, feed them, and play with them. The director tells the group that safe procedures like wearing rubber gloves are used so no one else can get AIDS. Gwen decides that she wants to volunteer.

That evening Gwen is sitting in the kitchen with her family and tells them about the babies with AIDS and how she wants to volunteer. *The role play begins with Gwen telling her family.*

Situation 2: The Security Officer

Joe is sitting in the lounge at work with several co-workers. He has been reading the paper but the voices in the room get louder so he begins to listen. Several of his co-workers are discussing a rumor that the security officer has AIDS. The officer has worked here for 10 years and everyone likes him. He has not been well for some time though and has not talked about his illness.

The group begins to discuss whether the security officer should stay on the job if he has AIDS. *The role play begins as Joe joins the group to tell them what he thinks.*

Situation 3: The Partner

Helen heard on TV the other day that women need to worry about getting AIDS, too. The program said that sexual partners of bisexual men or IV drug users can get AIDS and need to protect themselves. She is worried because her sexual partner used to do drugs. She can't imagine talking to him about it. Even if she does, she knows he will never agree to using protection. He will never think that he can get AIDS.

Helen and her friends are getting together for a night on the town next week. One of them knows a lot about AIDS; her brother is dying and his wife is very worried. Helen decides to bring it up and see what her friends think. *The role play begins as Helen and her friends go out.*

Photocopy Master 11

Sample Lesson 4: Issues That Face People with AIDS

Goal: To understand the issues that people with AIDS must address to manage their disease and their lives and how others can assist in the management.

Outcome Objectives: The learner will list five issues faced by people with AIDS and describe how they and their community can assist.

Instructional Materials and Resources:

- Newspaper articles, books such as *Surviving and Thriving with AIDS: Collected Wisdom* or video such as *AIDS: A Family Experience* (information in resources portion of this guide).
- Health care worker or volunteer working with people with AIDS.

Activities

Activity 1
(15 minutes)

Introduce this lesson by discussing its purpose—to help students to understand the issues people with AIDS face and how they and other members of their community can help.

Divide students into small groups and have the groups develop lists of issues that people with AIDS face.
Caution: A number of students will have experienced the loss of friends or family due to AIDS, so you must be sensitive to feelings which may arise during the discussion.

Activity 2
(30 minutes)

Select appropriate readings or show a videotape that deals with the goal of the lesson. Some students may volunteer to interview someone who has AIDS or is HIV infected to get additional issues. Friends or relatives of people with AIDS can also provide information about issues. As a class, discuss the issues and list them on the board.

Activity 3
(20 minutes)

Tell students that someone who works with people with AIDS will be coming to the class. Have students prepare to interview the guest by discussing the purpose of the visit—to talk about how they can help people with AIDS. Ask each student to write down two questions they want to ask the guest.

Activity 4
(60 minutes)

Invite a health care worker or volunteer who works with people with AIDS to attend a class. Tell the guest that the students will be conducting an interview about how they can help people with AIDS.

Have students conduct the interview.

Ask students to write what they will do to assist their community in helping people with AIDS to manage their disease and their lives.

Display copies of the statements in the classroom.

Alternative Instruction

The sample lessons have been designed so that alternative instructional activities can be used. For example, in Sample Lesson 3 you may wish to have the students discuss the content of the role plays rather than do role plays. This discussion can occur either in small groups or with the whole class. Perhaps the students can read the role plays first. Or you may want to read aloud depending upon the level of the class.

If you have less class time available for AIDS education than is needed for one of the sample lessons, you can choose to use a single activity instead of the entire lesson. For example, you could use the newspaper article or the outline from Sample Lesson 2 or the role plays from Sample Lesson 3 as readings. If your program consists totally of individualized instruction, the readings could be included in an individualized lesson.

You may want to have the sample lessons as optional instruction for the students. The lessons could be scheduled in the morning, afternoon, and/or evening depending on the size of your adult literacy program. Students could choose to come or not depending upon how much they know about HIV infection and AIDS. Very effective marketing will have to be done by teachers and counselors to encourage attendance.

5 Content Area Ideas

Information about HIV infection and AIDS can be included in any lesson for GED, ABE, or ESL students. It can be used as the content for instruction in reading, writing, mathematics, science, social studies, English, or humanities. In addition to reading materials and compositions and other written exercises, issues can be presented through group discussions, debates, vocabulary exercises, and role plays. Below are some examples.

English/Humanities

- Reading various articles and books about AIDS
- Writing reactions to readings and other experiences related to people with HIV infection or AIDS in journals
- Discussing the impact of AIDS on moral values in the society
- Explaining why blacks and Hispanics are overrepresented among AIDS patients
- Noting whether the television message about AIDS in public service announcements and programming has changed, i.e., How? Does this reflect a change in the public's attitude about AIDS?

Social Studies

- Reading or filling in maps, e.g., high, medium, and low incidence states or countries
- Identifying economic issues related to health care, e.g., Who pays for care for the terminally ill?
- Discussing government support for AZT and other expensive medications currently being tested, i.e., If the government pays for AIDS treatment, should it have a say in controlling people's behavior so they won't be at risk for getting AIDS? Should there be sanctions for homosexuals or IV drug users?
- Discussing housing for AIDS patients, i.e., Where? What about neighborhoods that object to having a residence for AIDS patients?

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Mathematics

- Reading and interpreting graphs
- Extrapolating, e.g., predicting the number of people with AIDS in 1994
- Offering problems using percents, decimals, fractions

Science

- Discussing who should pay research costs for a cure for AIDS
- Making choices, i.e., Assuming that AIDS research money must be taken from research for another disease, which disease should it be? Why?
- Explaining why there has been a shortage of researchers on AIDS, i.e., Why is that? What can be done about it?

6 A Caution

Students participating in activities about AIDS may well react to the subject matter for a variety of reasons. They may have a relative or friend with AIDS. They may be afraid that they have contracted AIDS and fear being tested. Some of the other sensitive issues surrounding AIDS such as sexuality and homosexuality, drug addiction, racism, or death and dying may have affected them. You should watch for these reactions and have a plan for what you are going to do. You may have already talked with the counselor and asked for assistance should you need it. You may be comfortable talking to the student alone. You may want to refer the student to an easily accessible community resource. Be ready to take some action when the need arises!

By now, you may feel overwhelmed. Take heart! You don't have to have all the answers or solve all the problems. Use the community resources that are available. Reinforce your own support system to help you while you're doing this work. Ask other interested staff to assist you.

Videos

Title: *About AIDS*

Producer/Distributor: Pyramid
P.O. Box 1048
Santa Monica, California 90406
1-800-421-2304 or (213) 828-7577 (in California only)

Date: 1986

Target audience(s): General public/adults; may be viewed by high school students

Recommended use: Classroom

Length: ca. 15 minutes

Format: VHS, BETA videocassettes (1/2"); 16 mm. film—in color

Description of content and evaluation:

This is a short video focused on the medical side of AIDS. With a precise, non-alarmist and informative approach, it discusses the AIDS virus and its transmission, as well as prevention. Specific topics include:

- the origin and description of the virus
- the spread of the virus into the heterosexual population
- the mechanism by which the virus attacks the body's immune system
- the signs and symptoms of infection
- preventive measures

With the absence of interviews with AIDS patients, the tone of the video appears clinical and professional. Although the human and social aspects of the disease are not addressed, this video would still be useful as an introduction to AIDS for the general public.

Title:	***AIDS: A Family Experience***
Producer:	Weatherstone Productions
Distributor:	Ontario Public Education Panel on AIDS (OPEPA) Public Health Branch 15 Overlea Blvd., 5th Floor Toronto, Ontario, Canada M4H-1A9
Date:	1986
Target audience(s):	General public/adults; people with AIDS; family and friends of people with AIDS; professionals (caregivers/health care staff) working with people who have AIDS; may also be viewed by high school students
Recommended use:	Classroom and staff development
Length:	ca. 33 minutes
Format:	VHS, BETA videocassettes (3/4")—in black & white

Description of content and evaluation:

The videotape addresses the human aspect of AIDS by focusing upon the experiences of one man who has AIDS and the impact the disease has had on his family. It is the touching story of Don and his family as they struggle to cope with the illness of AIDS, the impending death of Don, and the "stigmas" attached to having the disease. In an effort to help and comfort others in similar circumstances, individuals discuss their experiences and feelings, as well as the lessons they have learned along the way. The message of the video is supported by interviews with medical, palliative, and home care professionals which are interspersed throughout the tape.

Title:	***AIDS: An ABC News Special Assignment***
Producer/Distributor:	MTI Film & Video 108 Wilmot Road Deerfield, Illinois 60015
Date:	None
Target audience(s):	General public/adults; may also be viewed by high school students
Recommended use:	Classroom
Length:	ca. 12 minutes
Format:	VHS, BETA videocassettes; 16 mm. film—in color

Description of content and evaluation:

This videotape presents a candid report on AIDS. It is hosted and narrated by Dr. Timothy Johnson, the medical editor for ABC News. In plain, non-technical language, America's leading professionals and medical experts on AIDS discuss:

- the origins of the AIDS virus
- the means by which it has spread rapidly through the high risk groups (homosexuals and intravenous drug users) into mainstream society (blood recipients, women, and children)
- the ways in which the HTLV-III virus (HIV) is transmitted

In addition, the most common fears about the possibility of infection through casual contact are allayed.

Among the noted physicians and researchers interviewed are the following:

- Dr. Harold Jaffe, Centers For Disease Control
- Dr. James Mason, Department of Health and Human Services
- Dr. Anthony Fauci, National Institutes of Health
- Dr. Michael Lange, St. Luke's-Roosevelt Hospital
- Dr. Donald Abrams, University of California, San Francisco

This video provides a clear, non-technical introduction to the clinical aspects of AIDS and presents current medical findings. It does not, however, effectively address the crucial issue of prevention. Another weakness lies in the fact that the individuals interviewed on the tape represent only the medical community; no AIDS patients or their families and friends are featured. The tape seems to focus only on the virus itself while ignoring the human victims whose lives have been traumatically altered.

Since this tape presents only one view of the disease, it would be most useful as a supplement to information on the medical (epidemiological, etiological, and pathological) aspects of the disease. Though it lacks some of the technical details of similar videos, *AIDS: An ABC News Special Assignment* would be a valuable resource for the classroom.

Title:	***AIDS and Health Education Series***
Producer:	Dominic Cappello, Exodus Trust
Distributor:	Multi-Focus 1525 Franklin Street San Francisco, California 94109 (415) 673-5100
Date:	1986
Target Audience(s):	General public/adults; may be viewed by younger audiences (young adults, i.e. high school students); [specific audiences listed below]
Recommended use:	Classroom and staff development
Length:	See below
Format:	VHS, BETA videocassettes—in color

Description of content and evaluation:

The Health Education Series consists of three separate videotapes, each accompanied by a transcript of the program. The series as a whole is targeted for the general public; however, each video also hopes to reach specific audiences.

1. *AIDS, Men, and Sexuality*—ca. 17 minutes—adult men
   In this video, men from diverse backgrounds discuss a variety of issues including: the ways in which the advent of AIDS has changed the male role, men's perceptions of themselves in homosexual and heterosexual relationships, health concerns, safer sex, and issues about AIDS.

2. *AIDS, Women, and Sexuality*—ca. 17 minutes—adult women
   This video is very similar to the first one except that it features adult women, from a variety of backgrounds, discussing the issues of concern to sexually active women in the face of the AIDS epidemic: sexual identity and the changing role of women, sexual decision-making, and safer sex behaviors.

3. *Living With AIDS*—ca. 20 minutes—adult and younger audiences; family, friends of, and individuals working with people who have AIDS/ARC.
   This video portrays the human and emotional side of the disease. Though less dramatic physically than full-blown AIDS, ARC (AIDS Related Complex) is still emotionally devastating. It features a man with ARC and his friends discussing the impact that this chronic illness has had on their lives. They openly discuss sexuality and self-esteem, the changing views of family, and the role of friendship, especially in handling the fear and acceptance of death.

Title: *AIDS and the American Family*

Producer/Distributor: Medical Action Group
Box 685
Chanute, Kansas 66720
1-800-522-2437

Date: 1986

Target audience(s): General public/adult; may also be viewed high school students

Recommended use: Classroom

Length: ca. 60 minutes

Format: VHS, BETA videocassettes—in color

Description of content and evaluation:

Although some of the statistics are slightly outdated, this tape does a good job of describing the history of AIDS, its physical/clinical symptoms, and the methods of transmission. Of particular interest is a valuable discussion of the current debate over testing for the presence of antibodies to the HIV virus.

Since this tape was produced specifically for home-viewing, it describes the sexual practices that can reduce the risk of infection with AIDS in an almost ambiguous manner too general to be effective in conveying the message of prevention. Despite its few weaknesses, *AIDS and the American Family* can be used as an introduction to the natural and clinical history of the disease.

Title:	***AIDS: Beyond Fear***
Producer/Distributor:	The American Red Cross General Supply Division 7401 Lockport Place Lorton, Virginia 22079 (703) 339-8890
Also distributed by:	Modern Talking Picture Show 5000 Park Street, North St. Petersburg, Florida 33709 (813) 541-5763
Date:	1986
Target audience(s):	General public/adults; may also be viewed by junior high - high school students
Recommended use:	Classroom
Length:	ca. 60 minutes
Format:	VHS videocassette (1/2", 3/4"); 16 mm. film—in color

Description of content and evaluation:

Hosted by actor Robert Vaughn, this videotape is an excellent documentary on AIDS. It provides one of the most thorough and realistic discussions of the disease (including pathology, etiology, epidemiology) and prevention) and of the social and ethical issues raised by the epidemic. Throughout the course of the discussions, the general hysteria that has surrounded AIDS is addressed by dispelling the myths and misconceptions. In addition, this documentary presents the human and personal side of the disease through candid interviews with AIDS patients and their families.

It is divided into three segments of almost equal length.

1. The Virus—(ca. 22 minutes)—This segment focuses on the pathology and epidemiology of AIDS. The facts surrounding the HTLV-III virus are enhanced by interesting, computer-generated graphics which illustrate the deadly effect of the virus on the body's immune system.
2. The Individual—(ca. 17 minutes)—This part discusses individuals at risk for AIDS infection, the ways in which the virus is and is not transmitted, and prevention (i.e. using condoms, abstaining, selecting sexual partners, and avoiding sharing needles). This information is presented through interviews with doctors, researchers, AIDS patients, and their families/friends.
3. The Community—(ca. 21 minutes)—The last section of this tape provides an insight into the ways that different communities are responding to the AIDS crisis. It examines how some cities are meeting the needs of both patients and the public through special services and education. Public policy issues, such as those involving school attendance and the workplace, are also discussed.

A condensed version (ca. 28 minutes) of this documentary is also available. It presents essentially the same information as the hour-long video, but some of the details provided through examples and illustrations have been eliminated. While the longer version is recommended for classroom use because of the added detail, this shorter tape will provide an excellent introduction to educators with little prior experience or information on AIDS.

Title:	***AIDS: The Facts, The Future***
Producer/Distributor:	Ontario Public Education Panel on AIDS (OPEPA) Public Health Branch 15 Overlea Blvd., 5th Floor Toronto, Ontario, Canada M4H-1A9
Date:	1987
Target audience(s):	General public/adults; health care professionals
Recommended use:	Classroom and/or staff development
Length:	ca. 22 minutes
Format:	VHS, BETA videocassettes (1/2" & 3/4")—in black & white

Description of content and evaluation:

The videotape, narrated by David Suzuki, a well-known Canadian public television personality, presents a good, general overview of AIDS by discussing the cause of AIDS and the means by which it is spread. In addition, it provides some specific information about prevention.

Title: *AIDS: Fears and Facts*

Producer:
Public Health Service
Office of Public Affairs
200 Independence Avenue, S. W.
Washington, D. C. 20201
1-800-342-AIDS

Distributor:
National Audiovisual Center
ATTN: Customer Service Section
8700 Edgeworth Drive
Capitol Heights, Maryland 20743-3701
(301) 763-1896

Date: 1986

Target audience(s): General public/adults

Recommended use: Classroom

Length: ca. 23 minutes

Format: VHS, BETA videocassettes (1/2", 3/4")—in color

Description of content and evaluation:

This videotape presents basic information on AIDS using easy-to-understand language. It features Dr. James Curran of the Public Health Service who answers some of the most frequently asked questions regarding AIDS:

- What causes AIDS?
- Who is at risk for infection?
- How AIDS is transmitted? How is it not transmitted?
- How individuals can reduce their risks of infection?
- What is being done to control the disease and to find a cure?

Its short format and use of layman's terms make this video particularly useful as a general introduction to AIDS for adults; however, some of the information on epidemiology, including statistics, is slightly outdated. The video package also includes a useful guide.

Title: *AIDS: Medical Education for the Community*

Producer/Distributor: MED-ED Productions
Division of MSI, Inc.
P. O. Box 1629
West Chester, Pennsylvania 19380
(215) 436-8881

Date: None

Target audience(s): General public/adults

Recommended use: Classroom

Length: ca. 30 minutes

Format: VHS, BETA videocassettes (3/4"); 16 mm. film—in color

Description of content and evaluation:

Common misconceptions about AIDS—that it is highly contagious and it is strictly a disease of the gay population—are refuted by this video which provides information on:

- the epidemiology of AIDS
- symptoms and progression of the disease
- treatments currently used and those still in the developmental and experimental stages
- prevention

In addition, this tape briefly addresses the emotional as well as the physical needs of individuals infected with the AIDS virus.

Title: *AIDS: What Everyone Needs To Know* (revised)

Producer/Distributor: Churchill Films
662 North Robertson Boulevard
Los Angeles, California 90069
(800) 334-7830; (213) 657-5110

Date: 1987

Target Audience(s): General public/adults; may be viewed by high school students

Recommended use: Classroom

Length: ca. 19 minutes

Format: VHS, BETA videocassette; 16 mm. film—in color

Description of content and evaluation:

This videotape, produced in cooperation with the Center for Interdisciplinary Research in Immunology and Disease (UCLA) and the AIDS Project (Los Angeles), is an excellent survey of the facts and common myths about AIDS. Using candid interviews with AIDS patients and their families and medical experts, it presents information on the ways in which the AIDS virus is and is not transmitted, high- and low-risk behaviors, and preventative measures. Creative animation explains, in simple terms, how the body's immune system works and how the AIDS virus disables and destroys it. The tape details the natural history of the disease, its early appearance in the United States among homosexual men and drug users, and its spread into the general population. It also describes the often erratic progress of the disease, from the earliest symptoms, related diseases, and periods of inactivity, to death.

The film stresses prevention (use of condoms with spermicide), noting that abstinence and avoiding used IV drug needles are the surest ways of preventing infection with the AIDS virus. Since sexual transmission is the most common way to become infected, the video discusses, in an explicit but professional manner, the different forms of sexual behavior—vaginal, anal, and oral sex.

The overall message of the video can be summarized in the words of an AIDS victim: "Be careful. The disease doesn't give you a second chance. It takes only a moment to get AIDS. Don't use drugs. Practice safe sex. You can't stop AIDS from killing. It's up to you to protect yourself and the people you love."

The video would be especially useful in the classroom because it covers all aspects of the disease in a clear, precise, professional, and non-technical manner. The video goes beyond dispelling the more common myths surrounding the transmission of the virus through casual contact (by air, toilet seats, drinking fountains, and public pools); it also discusses the fact that the virus has been isolated in tears and saliva but that there is no evidence to suggest possible transmission through these secretions.

Title:	***Black People Get AIDS Too***
Producer:	Multicultural Prevention Resource Center (MPRC) 1540 Market Street, Suite 320 San Francisco, California 94102 (415) 861-2142
Distributor:	Churchill Films 662 North Robertson Boulevard Los Angeles, California 90069 (800) 334-7830; (213) 657-5110
Date:	1987
Target audience(s):	General public/adults (especially black adults)
Recommended use:	Classroom
Length:	ca. 21 minutes (public health version); ca. 20 minutes (school version)
Format:	VHS, BETA videocassette—in color

Description of content and evaluation:

This videotape is available in two versions—the public health and school versions. Both versions are the same except that the school version does not contain the sequence directed at intravenous drug users. The tape dispels the common myth that AIDS is a homosexual white man's disease. While it is true that AIDS was first identified in that population, today one in every four victims is black and the number keeps doubling each year. It discusses the growing threat of AIDS to blacks and attempts to alert the black community to the high risk of AIDS infection through unprotected sexual activity and intravenous drug use. The video opens with a brief, historical survey of how blacks have had a higher mortality rate than whites for a number of reasons (slavery, racism, poverty, etc.). Through complex, "high tech" graphics, coupled with interviews with black health professionals and religious and political leaders, the film takes a step-by-step look at the causes and symptoms of AIDS, its deleterious effects on the body's immune system, high risk behaviors, and AIDS screening tests. It stresses that the only ways currently available to combat AIDS are prevention and education.

High-risk behaviors are explained. Safe sex, including the use of condoms and spermicide, and the sharing of IV drug "works" are also discussed. In addition, the discussion on the social and economic ramifications of the disease are supported by interviews with AIDS patients and their families. Although IV drug users are gently encouraged throughout the film to stop using drugs and to enter a drug treatment program immediately, the public school version of the video does not contain the brief, animated but explicit sequence explaining to addicts how to clean a drug "works" with bleach and water if they are unable to stop shooting drugs or to enroll in a recovery program.

Although this video is primarily targeted to the black community, the information provided is applicable and important to everyone, regardless of race. It presents one of the most complete discussions on AIDS and AIDS issues, including the social aspects of the disease, and the controversy over AIDS testing. It does not contain overly explicit discussions of risky sexual behaviors or the ways in which the AIDS virus is transmitted through sexual activity; it also does not explain the proper and effective use of condoms. The only explicit scene which may not be appropriate for the general public is the one explaining the cleaning of syringes.

Title:	***Condom Sense***
Producer:	Videograph
Distributor:	Perennial Education 930 Pitner Avenue Evanston, Illinois 60202 1-800-323-9084 or (312) 328-6700
Date:	None
Target audience(s):	General public/adults; may also be viewed by high school students
Recommended use:	Classroom
Length:	ca. 25 minutes
Format:	VHS, BETA videocassettes (1/2", 3/4"); 16 mm. film—in color

Description of content and evaluation:

This creative videotape encourages the use of condoms as an effective means of contraception and of controlling the spread of sexually transmitted diseases. It provides factual information about condom use, while stressing the need for communication about sex between partners in a relationship. Through the use of humorous sketches in family planning centers and sexuality classes, each one emphasizing a different aspect of condom use, the tape dispels many myths about condoms. Condoms are shown to be an inexpensive, safe, effective, and readily available means of birth control, and as a means of preventing the spread of venereal disease (though AIDS is not mentioned specifically). While mildly funny, the tape is frank and realistic.

Among the scenes depicted is one in which two young men discuss the male prejudice against condoms and the equal responsibility of both sexes in contraception. Another scene, though not explicit, provides instruction in the placement and removal of condoms.

Although the video was designed for family planning (with younger audiences in mind), it deals with important issues concerning condoms which, in the age of AIDS, have been deemed an effective way of preventing infection with the AIDS virus. However, condoms will be of little or no use unless used correctly; this tape provides this needed instruction. In a non-threatening and humorous way, *Condom Sense* addresses an embarrassing topic and teaches sexually active adults how to use condoms correctly. This video would be most helpful as a supplement to information on AIDS prevention and sexual behavior modification.

Title:	***An Epidemic of Fear: AIDS in the Workplace***
Producer:	Corporate Television Department of Southern Bell
Distributor:	San Francisco AIDS Foundation AIDS Care Video 333 Valencia Street, 4th Floor San Francisco, California 94103 (415) 864-4376
Date:	None
Target audience(s):	General public/adults; employers and employees in most businesses and governmental workplace settings
Recommended use:	Classroom
Length:	ca. 22 minutes
Format:	VHS videocassette—in color

Description of content and evaluation:

Although this video is designed for office settings, it discusses in a clear and concise manner the ways in which AIDS can and cannot be transmitted. It addresses the normal fears which arise when confronted by a new disease, while presenting factual information about AIDS. By stressing that it is not casually contagious, the tape reduces the irrational and disruptive reactions which may occur as the issue of AIDS enters the workplace. The tape has companion written pieces* to assist policy-makers in developing guidelines concerning AIDS in the workplace.

This videotape is one component of a packaged program designed to promote a stable work environment in the age of AIDS. In addition to the videocassette, the AIDS in the Workplace Education Program consists of:

- brochure—"AIDS in the Workplace: A Guide For Employees"
- a two-volume resource manual, entitled *AIDS: Developing a Corporate Strategy for Corporate Policy-makers*
- a loose-leaf manual, *AIDS Education in the Workplace: A Guide for Managers*, to assist in educating an organization about AIDS in the workplace

Title:	***Facts Over Fears***
Producer/Distributor:	MTI Film & Video 108 Wilmot Road Deerfield, Illinois 60015
Date:	None
Target audience(s):	General public/adults; may also be viewed by high school students
Recommended use:	Classroom
Length:	ca. 10 minutes
Format:	VHS, BETA videocassettes; 16 mm. film—in color

Description of content and evaluation:

The video opens with a poignant scene of Barbara Walters of the ABC prime-time news program, 20/20, cradling a two-year-old child, Peter, who was born with AIDS. Though he appears happy and normal, he is still too young to understand that he is considered "one of society's new lepers, subject to controversy, excluded by fear."

It is hosted and moderated by Barbara Walters who interviews such noted authorities as Dr. Alvin Friedman-Kien of the New York School of Medicine on the subject of AIDS. The questions she poses cover areas of concern to general audiences:

- Can someone get AIDS from kissing? From hugging?
- Can sharing food be dangerous?
- If the chef in a restaurant is infected with the AIDS virus and tastes the food being prepared, can he/she transmit the virus? What about food servers and bartenders?
- Can the AIDS virus be transmitted through sneezes, tears, perspiration?
- Is it safe to swim in public pools?
- What is the possibility of contracting AIDS from public facilities like toilet seats, locker rooms, and saunas?

This tape, in a concise and clear manner, presents basic information on the medical aspects and safety issues raised by AIDS. It provides a quick but fairly thorough introduction to AIDS while dispelling some of the common myths about transmission of the virus.

Title:	***The Immune System and AIDS***
Producer/Distributor:	Ontario Public Education Panel on AIDS (OPEPA) Public Health Branch 15 Overlea Blvd., 5th Floor Toronto, Ontario, Canada M4H-1A9
Date:	1986
Length:	ca. 10 minutes
Format:	VHS, BETA videocassettes—in black & white
Target audience(s):	General public/adults; may also be viewed by younger audiences (grade 7 - young adults)
Recommended use:	Classroom and/or staff development

Description of content and evaluation:

The videotape describes, in a brief and easily understandable manner, the impact of the AIDS virus on the body's immune system. While providing information essential to understanding the mechanism by which the virus works on the body, this tape does not deal with any other aspects of the disease nor does it address any of the issues raised by the AIDS epidemic. It could, however, be used to supplement other educational materials on AIDS by providing some details on the etiology and pathology of the disease.

Title:	***The Inaugural Display of the NAMES PROJECT QUILT***
Producer/Distributor:	The Names Project P.O. Box 14573 San Francisco, California 94114 1-800-USA-NAME
Date:	1987
Target Audience(s):	General public/adults
Recommended use:	Classroom and staff development
Length:	ca. 16 minutes
Format:	VHS videocassette—in color

Description of content and evaluation:

This is an extremely moving and solemn video featuring the inaugural unfolding of the Names Project Quilt on the mall in Washington, D.C., at the October 11, 1987, gay pride march. The quilt already has 1,920 handmade panels as memorials to the victims of AIDS; however, for each of these panels, 14 are yet to be made.

As the quilt is being unfolded, the names of the victims are read over a loudspeaker by national gay leaders such as Clive Jones, Virginia Apuzzo, and Harvey Fierstein. While the names are heard in the background, the video sweeps over the crowd, focusing on individuals as they walk around the quilt remembering the loved ones they have lost to the disease.

While the video does not discuss the medical aspects of AIDS or the preventative measures which can taken to stop the spread of the disease, it is still a powerful documentary on AIDS. The gravity of the epidemic is dramatically highlighted by the unfolding of this huge quilt, a startlingly visual representation of the mortality statistics which are constantly referenced whenever the subject of AIDS is discussed. It drives home the point that these statistics actually represent individual human lives which have been destroyed.

Title: *The Other Crisis: AIDS and Mental Health*

Producer/Distributor: University of California
AIDS Health Project
Box 0884
San Francisco, California 94143-0884
(415) 476-6430

Date: 1987

Target Audience(s): General public/adults

Recommended use: Staff development

Length: ca. 42 minutes

Format: VHS videocassette—in color

Description of content and evaluation:

The video begins with a commentary by Dr. James W. Delling, the director of the UCSF's AIDS Health Project, on the nature of the disease and the epidemic. It then centers around conversations with seven mental health professionals who have been actively involved with AIDS patients in their work. These individuals discuss their personal concerns, misgivings, and questions before and after being involved with AIDS work.

Special emphasis is placed on antibody test counseling, fears of having people with AIDS in the office, death and dying, working with homosexuals, and high risk minority groups. *The Other Crisis* presents an excellent opportunity for private practitioners and others involved with AIDS and AIDS patients to face and cope better with their own personal concerns about the disease.

Title:	***Shanti: Facing Death and Dying***
Producer/Distributor:	Shanti Project 890 Hayes Street San Francisco, California 94117 (415) 558-9644
Date:	None
Target audience(s):	General public/adults; individuals working with people with AIDS
Recommended use:	Classroom and staff development
Length:	ca. 26 minutes
Format:	VHS, BETA videocassettes—in color

Description of content and evaluation:

Facing Death and Dying is one of the videotapes comprising the 45-hour training program that Shanti volunteers must undergo prior to working with people with AIDS. In order to prepare their volunteer counselors to provide emotional support to these individuals, the Shanti Project has developed 22 tapes that cover a range of topics, including:

- death and dying
- the psycho-social aspects of AIDS
- grief
- sexuality of persons with AIDS
- medical aspects of the disease

Although the tape is primarily designed for the in-service training of counselors and other volunteers, it is an excellent way to help people understand the human and personal side of AIDS. It features a man who has AIDS candidly discussing the many aspects of death and the process of dying. Through this discussion, the audience is given a very personal look at the disease and how it has dramatically affected this man's life.

Articles and Books

NOTE: Some materials published prior to 1987 have been included because they still are good resources.

"AIDS: A Time of Testing." *U.S. News and World Report* (April 1987): 56-62.
This short article, aimed at the general public, provides basic information on HIV testing. It also discusses such topics as: risky behavior and behavior modification, health insurance, and confidentiality.

"AIDS: Public Health and Civil Liberties." *Hastings Center Report: Special Supplement 16* (1986).
This report consists of a series of articles analyzing public health responses to disease surveillance, case reporting, contact tracing, isolation and quarantine in the context of AIDS. It incorporates themes from law, public health, and ethics.

AIDS Institute. *Report To The Governor and Legislature.* Albany: Department of Health, 1985.
This report summarizes New York State's response to the AIDS epidemic. It examines the status of AIDS, AIDS research, and AIDS education in New York.

Abelson, Gerri; Jan Bartlett and Robert Winchester. *AIDS Update.* Princeton, New Jersey: Globe Press, 1988.
This book discusses current information the disease, including medical and social aspects.

Altman, Dennis. *AIDS in the Mind of America: The Social and Psychological Impact of a New Epidemic.* Garden City, N.Y.: Anchor/Doubleday Press, 1987.
This is a comprehensive analysis of the "social, political, and cultural impact of the AIDS epidemic on the gay community and on the nation in general." Through exhaustive research and countless interviews, the author analyzes how the AIDS epidemic is greatly altering our attitudes toward sex, disease, death, medicine, and politics.

The book discusses questions of sexual identity and political ideology; media sensationalism, public stigma, and personal suffering; the response of local, state, and federal governments; the politics of medical research and financial funding; and discrimination on the job and within health care systems. Chapter titles include:

- Living Through an Epidemic
- A Very Political Epidemic
- The Conceptualization of AIDS
- Fear and Stigma
- The Gay Community's Response
- Contagious Desire: Sex and Disease
- A Very American Epidemic?

American Medical Association. *AIDS: The American Medical Association's Monograph on AIDS.* Chicago: The American Medical Association, 1987.
This monograph summarizes medical information on AIDS. It discusses such topics as symptoms, transmission, prevention, and HIV testing.

Bell, J. "The Thin Latex Line Against Disease." *New Scientist* 113 (1987):58.
This brief article discusses the tests conducted on different types of condoms to assess their reliability and preference by individuals.

Black, David. *The Plague Years: A Chronicle of AIDS, The Epidemic of Our Times,* New York: Simon & Schuster, 1985.
This book provides an interesting, historical perspective on the AIDS epidemic.

Brandt, Allan M. *No Magic Bullet: A Social History of Venereal Disease in the United States Since 1880,* New York: Oxford University Press, 1985.
This book provides interesting background information on AIDS and other sexually transmitted diseases by discussing the "history of VD control programs in the U.S. and the adverse impact of moralistic approaches to VD prevention campaigns."

Buchanan, Robert J. "State Medical Coverage of AZT and AIDS-Related Politics." *American Journal of Public Health* 78 (1988): 432-436.
With the increasing number of AIDS patients who will become dependent on medicaid for their health care in the future, the 50 states and the District of Columbia were surveyed to determine medicaid coverage of AZT and hospice care, and whether they have AIDS-related policies. The results are summarized in statistical tables.

Cahill, Kevin M. *The AIDS Epidemic.* New York: St. Martins Press, 1983.
This book provides a short insight on the history of the AIDS epidemic.

Cantwell, Alan. *AIDS—The Mystery and the Solution.* Los Angeles: Aries Rising Press, 1983.
This publication examines the early history of the virus that causes AIDS—its appearance in humans, epidemiology, and transmission.

Centers For Disease Control. "Partner Notification for Preventing Human Immuno-deficiency Virus (HIV) Infection—Colorado, Idaho, South Carolina, Virginia." *MMWR* 37 (1987): 393-396 & 401-402.
This brief article summarizes, in a table, the states which encourage infected individuals to notify their sex or needle sharing partners, which states use health department staff to notify these partners, and the circumstances under which health department officers provide notification. Partner notification has been a major component of sexually transmitted disease control as a means to identify and target individuals at high risk for contracting or transmitting disease.

Cole, Helene M. and George Lundberg, eds. *Journal of the American Medical Association—AIDS from the Beginning.* Chicago: American Medical Association, 1986.
This issue addresses the many aspects of AIDS—medical, social, and ethical.

Corless, Inge B. and Mary Pittman-Lindman, eds. *AIDS: Principles, Practices, and Politics.* Washington, D.C.: Hemisphere Publishing Corporation, 1988.
This book provides a comprehensive approach to the subject of AIDS. The chapters included in this book address some of the most distressing issues confronting the general public. These problems are then examined by experts and specialists in each area. The chapters in the book range from a discussion of the disease, its epidemiology and treatment, to its impact on its patients and society. Essays include: The Surgeon General's Report on Aids; Epidemic Control Measures for AIDS: A Psychosocial and Historical Discussion of Policy Alternatives; The

Treatment of the People with AIDS: Psychosocial Considerations; Development of AIDS Awareness: A Personal History; Literature and AIDS: The Varieties of Love; Women with AIDS: Sexual Ethic in an Epidemic; An Ethic of Compassion, A Language of Division: Working with the AIDS Metaphors; AIDS Overview; Treatment Issues in AIDS; Choosing Therapies; The New Death among IV Drug Users; The Patient with AIDS: Care & Concerns; Children With AIDS; Public Schools Confront AIDS; Individual Education Programs for AIDS Control; Impact of the AIDS Epidemic on the Gay Politician; Creative Acceptance: An Ethics for AIDS; AIDS: Seventh Rank Absolute.

Faden, Ruth R. and Nancy E. Kass. "Health Insurance and AIDS," *American Journal of Public Health* 78 (April 1988):437-438.

This article examines the extent to which states currently regulate the practices of the health insurance industry specific to AIDS. "Of the 10 states reporting the largest number of AIDS cases, six prohibit insurers from denying coverage to group policy applicants because of human immuno-deficiency virus (HIV) infection." A summary table is provided.

Feldman, Douglas, ed. *The Social Dimension of AIDS: Methods and Theory.* New York: Praeger Press, 1986.

This book presents 15 original papers on various social, psychological, and cultural aspects of AIDS. The papers address the following main themes: health care delivery, the media, social research strategies, social epidemiology, and lifestyle and behavior change.

Ferrara, A.J. "My Personal Experience with AIDS," *American Psychologist* 39 (1984): 1285-87.

Written several months before the author's death, this article is a moving personal account of a gay male as he copes with AIDS and the fear of dying. He discusses the importance of support from family and friends and of having normalized social contact with other human beings. In addition, the author describes his experiences with treatment regimens involving alpha and gamma interferon, interleukin II, and plasma exchange.

Fettner, Ann Guidici and William A Check. *The Truth about AIDS: Evolution of an Epidemic.* New York: Holt, Rinehart, and Winston, 1985.

This book provides an explanation of the medical and immunological aspects of the HIV virus, and an overview and history of AIDS research efforts. It also explores some of the myths that have contributed to the epidemic of fear surrounding AIDS. In addition, the book chronicles the search for the cause and cure of AIDS and the prevalence of AIDS among heterosexuals.

Fisher, Richard B. *AIDS: Your Questions Answered.* London: Gay Men's Press, 1984.

This provides a good general overview of AIDS and its early history as an epidemic.

Fromer, Margot Joan. *AIDS: Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome.* New York: Pinnacle Books, 1983.

This book contains some valuable information concerning the different aspects of the disease.

Gong, Victor and Norman Rudnick, eds. *AIDS: Facts and Issues.* New Brunswick, N.J.: Rutgers University Press, 1986.

Originally published in 1985 under the title, *Understanding AIDS,* this book examines the psychological, legal, and social ramifications of the epidemic. It contains 25 essays by 31 different contributors in the fields of medicine, epidemiology, psychology, immunology, social work, and politics on such issues as health care, social welfare, and education. It also contains a valuable glossary of medical terminology.

It contains chapters on drug abuse, death and dying, psychosocial issues, and the counseling and religious needs of people with AIDS. The essays are grouped under the following chapter headings: Facts and Fallacies: An AIDS Overview; Assembling the AIDS Puzzle; Causes of AIDS: Etiology; Immunology of AIDS; Signs and Symptoms of AIDS; Infections of AIDS; Cancers and Blood Disorders of AIDS; Children with AIDS and the Public Risk; AIDS and the Blood Supply; The Haitian Link; AIDS in Prisons; Ethical Issues in AIDS; Economic Costs of AIDS; Public Health and the Gay Perspective: Creating a Basis for Trust; Prospects for AIDS Therapy and Vaccine; Preventing AIDS; Psychological and Social Issues of AIDS and Strategies for Survival; AIDS and Mental Health.

Hartog-Rapp, Fay. "AIDS Poses Legal Risks for School Board," *NYSBA Law Studies* 13 (1988): 14-22.

Since school boards have many responsibilities, this article attempts to describe some of the more acute legal issues surrounding AIDS, i.e. handicap protection of students, privacy, insurance, and curriculum issues.

Hummel, R. F., W. F. Leavy, M. Rampolla, and S. Chorost, eds. *AIDS: Impact on Public Policy: An International Forum—Policy, Politics, & AIDS.* New York: Plenum Press, 1987.

This book contains the major papers and panel discussions at an International AIDS Symposium held in New York City in May of 1986, co-sponsored by the New York State Department of Health and the Millbank Memorial Fund. Participants represented over 30 countries. Topics discussed include: the public health and privacy rights; health, social, and ethical perspectives; international cooperation and competition in research; treatment modes and impact on the health care system; enhancing public understanding and fostering disease prevention; international perspective on AIDS and economics.

Institute of Medicine-National Academy of Sciences. *Confronting AIDS: Directions For Public Health, Health Care, and Research.* Washington, D.C.: National Academy Press, 1986.

Recognizing the scope and consequences of the AIDS epidemic, the Institute of Medicine formed a distinguished committee of medical, scientific, and government professionals to examine the complex medical, social, ethical, financial, and research problems arising from AIDS. The book presents the findings of the Committee on a national strategy for AIDS offering numerous public policy and research recommendations for an appropriate response to the disease.

The book is divided into the following chapters: Confronting AIDS: Summary and Recommendations; Understanding of the Disease and Dimensions of the Epidemic; The Future Course of the Epidemic and Available National Resources; Opportunity for Altering the Course of the Epidemic; Care of Persons with HIV; Future Research Needs; International Aspects of AIDS and HIV Infection. It also contains valuable appendices and a glossary.

_____. *Confronting AIDS: Directions for Public Health, Health Care, and Research.* Washington, D.C.: National Academy Press, 1988.

In this updated volume, the Oversight Committee of the Institute of Medicine examines our progress in public health, health care, and research issues related to AIDS. This book examines the progress made toward implementing the recommendations presented in the first book and makes new recommendations for an appropriate national response. Topics addressed in this publication include: the status and future causes of the epidemic, the opportunities to alter the course of the epidemic, the care of infected persons, future research needs, the international aspects of the disease, and guidance for the nation's effort. The book is divided into: An

Executive Summary; HIV Infection and Its Epidemiology; Understanding the Cause of the Epidemic; Care of Persons Infected with HIV; The Biology of HIV and Biomedical Research Needs; International Aspects of AIDS and HIV Infection; National Commission on HIV Infection and AIDS; and appendices.

Jacobs, George and Joseph Kerrins. *The AIDS File: What We Need to Know about AIDS Now.* Woods Hole, Mass.: Cromlech Books, Inc., 1987.

This is a concise and informative book on AIDS. It discusses, in an intelligent and unhysterical manner, the history of AIDS; the immune system, how it works, and how AIDS undermines it; the tests for AIDS; the problems and progress of immunization and therapeutic drugs for the disease; AIDS prevention; and a list of misunderstood or insufficiently known facts about the disease. The information is presented in an easily understandable manner.

Koop, C. Everett. *Surgeon General's Report on Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome.* Washington, D.C.: Public Health, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, 1986.

The nation's chief medical officer presents a forceful argument for AIDS education.

Kubler-Ross, Elizabeth. *AIDS: The Ultimate Challenge.* New York: Macmillan Company, 1987.

This book focuses on the author's work and efforts to comfort those who are seriously ill and help them through the critical "stages of dying" as they face the end of their lives. The author recounts the tragic suffering of AIDS victims while raising serious social and moral issues surrounding the disease.

_____. *Living With Death and Dying.* New York: Macmillan, 1981.

This book examines the fear and attitudes of individuals toward death and dying as well as the stages a terminally ill patient goes through—denial and isolation, anger, bargaining, depression, and acceptance.

Lambda Legal Defense and Education Fund. *AIDS Legal Guide: A Professional Resource on AIDS-Related Issues and Discrimination.* New York: Lambda Legal Defense and Education Fund, 1984.

The book addresses the legal issues posed by the AIDS epidemic and the fear surrounding it, while discussing the legal rights of persons with AIDS.

Langone, John. *AIDS: The Facts.* Boston: Little, Brown, and Company, 1988.

In concise language, this book provides a comprehensive and balanced analysis of what is known today about acquired immune deficiency syndrome, what measures can be taken to prevent its spread, and what the prognosis is for the future. This work is an objective summary of the current state of medical and scientific research on AIDS—its symptoms and co-factors, methods under development for treatment, precautions that must be taken to prevent further spread of the disease, and the limitation and advantages of the testing methods now being used to detect the virus. Chapter titles include: What Is AIDS?; What Are the Symptoms?; What Is the AIDS Virus?; Where Did the Virus Originate?; How Does the Virus Cause Infection?; How Did the Virus Go from Monkeys to Humans?; How Contagious Is AIDS?; How Easily Is AIDS Transmitted Between Men and Women?; AIDS in Africa and Haiti; The Role of Co-Factors; Can AIDS Be Conquered?; Preventing AIDS; When Someone Has AIDS; AIDS Testing.

Levine, C. and J. Bermel, eds. *AIDS: The Emerging Ethical Dilemma.* Hastings Center Report, Special Supplement. Hastings-on-the-Hudson, N.Y.: Hastings Center, August 1985.

This book contains a series of papers addressing the ethical issues that have been raised by AIDS: questions about privacy, employees' right to know, and health care costs.

Leibowitch, Jacques. *A Strong Virus of Unknown Origins*. New York: Ballantine Books, 1984.
This book contains some valuable information on our early knowledge of the disease—discovery, epidemiology, etiology, and the possibility of a cure/vaccine.

Leishman, Katie. "Heterosexuals and AIDS,. *The Atlantic* 259 (February, 1987): 39.
This article discusses the reluctance of adults, especially heterosexual adults, to modify their sexual behaviors, despite the growing number of AIDS cases and the risk of infection.

Lieberman-Smith, Richard. *The Question of Aids*. New York: New York Academy of Sciences, 1985.
Despite its date of publication, this is still a useful book on AIDS, discussing transmission, prevention, risky behaviors and behavior modification.

McCombie, S.C. "The Cultural Impact of the AIDS Test: The American Experience." *Social Science Medicine* 23 (1986): 455-459.
This article addresses the controversy over the use and interpretation of the ELISA test for the presence of antibodies to HIV.

Michigan State Department of Health. *AIDS: 100 Common Questions and Answers*. Lansing, Mi.: Michigan Department of Public Health, 1987.
This brief report provides, in an easy to understand question-and-answer format, information on: the transmission of AIDS, dimensions of the problem, diagnosis and treatment, children with AIDS, prevention, and human rights issues.

Moffatt, Betty Claire. *When Someone You Love Has AIDS: A Book of Hope for Family and Friends*. Santa Monica: IBS Press, 1986.
Written by a woman whose son has AIDS, this is a practical, comprehensive, and sensitive guide, for anyone involved with people who have AIDS/ARC (family members, friends, co-workers, educators, and health professionals).

New York State Department of Health. *AIDS: Educational and Support Services*. Albany: New York State Department of Health, undated.
This publication discusses the need for AIDS education and adequate support services for individuals with AIDS and their families and friends.

New York State Senate Majority Task Force on AIDS (co-chaired by John H. Dunn and Tarky Lombardi, Jr.). *The AIDS Crisis in New York: A Legislative Perspective and Agenda for Study*. Albany: NYS Senate Majority Task Force on AIDS, (June) 1987.
This initial report of the Task Force covers such topics as: medical and epidemiological evidence; state laws regarding AIDS and the legal framework of law relating to AIDS; prevention efforts; impact on institutions; delivery systems; social services; insurance; crime and correction; AIDS in the schools and the workplace.

Nichols, Eve K. *Mobilizing Against AIDS: The Unfinished Story of a Virus*. Cambridge, Mass.: Harvard University Press, 1986.
The book is based on presentations at an annual meeting of the Institute of Medicine held in Washington, D.C. It summarizes all that was known about AIDS—medical facts and on-going research—through April, 1986. It gives readers an historical perspective on the disease, covering such topics as: what researchers have discovered about the disease, how it is transmitted and treated, the prospects for a vaccine, and why some people may be more resistant than others.

In addition, the book examines the social and ethical problems and issues posed by AIDS, such as the psychosocial implications for high-risk individuals and their families, screening, and confidentiality. The book contains chapters on: The Scope of AIDS; Tracking the Epidemic; The Spectrum of the Disease; Discovery of the Virus; Damage to the Immune System and Brain; Prevention and Treatment; Individual and Societal Stress; Public Health Policy.

Norwood, Chris. *Advice for Life: A Woman's Guide to AIDS Risks and Prevention.* New York: Pantheon Books, 1987.

This book provides a clear, comprehensive, and explicit study of AIDS and the ways it has affected women's lives. It addresses medical, social, and psychological issues. Written by a woman for women, this book provides accurate knowledge on AIDS and the ways women can protect themselves, their families, and their children. It is divided into the following chapters: The Virus at Work; Transmission and Symptoms; Which Women Have AIDS; Public Imperatives; Education and Testing; Drugs, Prostitution, and the Heterosexual Connection; Blood Giving and Getting; What'll We Tell the Kids?; After a Diagnosis; The Caring Woman; The Future of AIDS; A Questionnaire: Looking at Your Own Risks.

Nungesser, Lou G. *Epidemic of Courage: Facing AIDS in America.* New York: St. Martin's Press, 1986.

This book takes a social look at the AIDS epidemic in America, while examining a variety of issues raised by AIDS.

Office of Technology Assessment. *Review of the Public Health Service's Response to AIDS: A Technical Memorandum.* Washington, D.C.: United States Congress, 1985.

This report examines the policies and activities of the Health Service in addressing the AIDS crisis in the United States. Major initiatives and programs are summarized.

Panem, Sandra. *AIDS Bureaucracy: Why Society Failed to Meet the AIDS Crisis and How We Might Improve Our Response.* Cambridge, Mass.: Harvard University Press, 1988.

This book critically examines the first five years of the AIDS epidemic, revealing the failure of traditional approaches in recognizing and managing this health emergency. The workings of the Public Health Service, within which the vast majority of bio-medical research and the public health services are organized (including the Centers For Disease Control and the National Institutes of Health), are analyzed.

The book also investigates other problems and issues which tend to appear during a health emergency—federal budgeting, partisan politics, policy-making, and media hysteria. In addition, it includes specific recommendations, based on the analysis of the early history of AIDS, for a centrally coordinated federal response to health emergencies, such as a national emergency plan. The plan proposes a clear strategy of testing and tracking HIV infection, organizing and financing the core of AIDS patients, integrating public and private resources for vaccine and drug development, and public education. Chapters in the book include: The Advent of AIDS; Monitoring Public Health; Biomedical Research Institutions; Delivering Health Care; Economics and Politics; Unique Elements of a Health Emergency; Who Is in Charge?; The Flow of Information within the Health Establishment; Communicating with the Public; Lessons for the Future. The book also contains two valuable appendices—a chronology of AIDS and U.S. Public and Private Sector Resources for Fighting AIDS.

Patton, Cindy. *Sex and Germs: The Politics of AIDS.* Boston: South End Press, 1985.

The book presents a multidimensional outlook on the political aspects of the AIDS epidemic. It "offers a serious analysis of how germophobia and erotophobia fuel popular responses to AIDS and affect public policy..." The author examines, within an historical and social context, the epidemic of fear that surrounds the disease, including the ethical crisis triggered by AIDS and the legal problems encountered by people with AIDS. The book is "an examination of the sociopolitical response to the AIDS epidemic as an example of social attitudes linking disease and sexuality and our society's attempt to exert control over them. It includes a biological description of the HIV virus and potential cures and vaccines."

Peabody, Barbara. *The Screaming Room: A Mother's Journal of Her Son's Struggle with AIDS.* San Diego: Oak Tree Publications, 1986.

This book is a mother's journal of her son's struggle with AIDS. It chronicles their shared anger, fear, guilt, love, and courage as they face the crisis of AIDS together.

Presidential Commission on the Human Immunodeficiency Virus Epidemic. *Report to the Presidential Commission on the Human Immunodeficiency Virus Epidemic.* Washington, D. C.: U. S. Government Printing Office, 1988.

This report addresses the medical, legal, ethical, social, and economic impacts of the AIDS epidemic and makes specific recommendations for improving the nation's response to the epidemic. Among these recommendations are the need: to treat HIV infection as a disability, for partner notification, to make provisions for HIV-infected infants, and to address the problem of teenage runaway youth whose behaviors can place them at risk for HIV infection.

Reed, Paul. *Facing It: A Novel of AIDS.* San Francisco: Gay Sunshine Press, 1984.

The book looks at AIDS through the eyes of its human victims and discusses issues of importance to people with AIDS and their families.

Richardson, Diane. *Women and the AIDS Crisis.* London: Pandora Press, 1987.

This book explores such vital issues as: women and drugs, pregnancy, prostitution, and caring for someone with AIDS.

Shilts, Randy. *And The Band Played On.* New York: St. Martin's Press, 1987.

With comprehensive investigative reporting, the author provides an exhaustive account of the early years of the AIDS epidemic, outlining the medical, social, and political forces behind the epidemic. Based on extensive research in previously undisclosed government documents, the writer demonstrates that the "epidemic spread wildly because the federal government put budget considerations ahead of the nation's welfare; health authorities placed political expediency before the public's health; and scientists were often more concerned with international prestige than saving lives." He recounts the heroic stories of the scientists, politicians, health care professionals, and members of the gay community who struggled to alert the nation to the dangers of AIDS, while exposing the deception, ineptitude, lethargy, infighting, and prejudices in the government and institutions.

Siegal, Frederick P. and Morta Siegal. *AIDS: The Medical Mystery.* New York: Gone Press, 1983.

This book examines the complex medical and biological aspects of AIDS as well as the psychosocial, ethical, and legal issues which it has raised.

Smith, William H., ed. *Plain Words about AIDS, with a Glossary of Related Terms.* Saunderville, Georgia: Whitehall Press-Budget Publications, 1986/87.

This book is a practical and easily understandable guide to the causes, transmission, detection and treatment of AIDS. It also provides some good, basic information on the research currently underway on AIDS.

_____. *Surviving and Thriving with AIDS: Collected Wisdom.* New York: People With AIDS Coalition, Inc.

This is a two-volume collection of articles about various treatments of AIDS and hints about managing them. The address for People With AIDS Coalition, Inc. is 263A West 19th Street, Room 125, New York, New York, 10011.

United Hospital Fund. *AIDS: Public Policy Dimensions.* New York: United Hospital Fund, 1987.

This book is based on the proceedings of a 1986 national conference sponsored by the United Hospital Fund and the Institute for Health Policy Studies. It is a collection of essays and articles written by a group of health care analysts, practitioners, providers, policy makers, and scholars which explore a number of vital issues (ethical, financial, legal, medical, political, and psychosocial) raised by the AIDS epidemic. The book explores: the health policy aspects of AIDS; the political issues related to the disease; the debate and legal battle over children with AIDS in the schools; the safety of the national blood supply; the AIDS acute care systems; the role of voluntarism; the community service needs of AIDS patients; the threat to health insurers; and the implications of the AIDS epidemic for health care systems and our society.

U. S. Department of Health and Human Services - Public Health Services. *AIDS: A Public Health Challenge: State Issues, Policies and Programs. Vol. I: Assessing the Problem.* Washington, D. C.: U. S. Department of Health and Human Services, 1987.

This book attempts to provide a comprehensive review of the significant issues confronting state legislators and other key policy makers. Drawing from a variety of sources, such as legislation and bills, this report is designed as a tool for state decision-makers to identify and understand the broad range of questions raised by AIDS and to assist them in developing the best solutions for their own populations. Among the topics covered in this report are: formulating state policies; organizing AIDS programs and coordinating state and regional activities; mandatory versus voluntary testing; testing requirements in laboratory testing; surveillance (reporting AIDS and ARC cases); confidentiality (statutes protecting AIDS related and public health information, employees' right to know, physician responsibility to disclose information); and discrimination (potential discrimination by health care providers, insurers, and employers).

Whitmore, George. *Someone Was Here: Profiles in the AIDS Epidemic.* New York: New American Library, 1988.

This book consists primarily of interviews with people coping with AIDS—those stricken with the disease, as well as their families, lovers, friends, and the people striving to help them. It examines the human tragedy of AIDS, including the potent stigma attached to it, the prejudice, and the discrimination. The author reaches beyond the countless statistics into the lives of real people. It is a moving chronicle of the tragedy of AIDS and the people it touches.

Newsletters and Updates

AIDS Action Update
AIDS Action Council
729 Eighth Street
Washington, D. C. 20003
(202) 547-3101

This newsletter contains current legislative information and public policy issues relating to AIDS. The number of issues published each month (generally 1-3) is dependent upon legislative activity.

AIDS Alert
American Health Consultants, Inc.
Department 4651
67 Peachtree Park Drive
Atlanta, Georgia 30309
(404) 351-4523

This is a monthly update on AIDS, designed for health care professionals.

AIDS Information Exchange
United States Conference of Mayors
1620 Eye Street, N.W.
Washington, D. C. 20006
(202) 293-7330

This is a monthly newsletter containing topical information on AIDS as it relates to cities and states.

AIDS Information Journal Awareness Service
The Educational Programs and Studies Information Services (EPSIS)
The University of the State of New York
The New York State Library
Albany, New York 12234

This journal, published a few (2-4) times a year, is designed to provide educators with information on current journal literature on AIDS. It is divided into four sections:

1. Statistics Section: This section reproduces national and statewide statistics on the incidence of AIDS taken from the Centers For Disease Control's *Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report*, *AIDS Weekly Surveillance Report*, and the *AIDS Record*.
2. Journal Table of Contents Section: The second section contains the tables of contents from journals and newsletters to which EPSIS subscribes. Some of the articles are abstracted and appear in the database section.
3. CCSSO Education Bulletin Section: This section reproduces the bi-weekly AIDS bulletin board of the Council of Chief State Officers which is designed to provide a national overview of AIDS education information.
4. EPSIS Health/AIDS Database Section: This final section presents citations and abstracts of articles relating to AIDS taken from the ERIC, CHID, and EPSIS Health/AIDS databases.

AIDS Law and Litigation Reporter

University Publishing Group, Inc.
107 East Church Street
Frederick, Maryland 21701
(301) 694-8531

Published six times a year, this newsletter provides information on the latest case developments, important opinions, and legal literature relating to AIDS.

AIDS Policy and Law

Buraff Publications, Inc.
1232 25th Street, N. W. (or 2445 M. Street, N. W. Suite 275)
Washington, D. C. 20037
(202) 452-7889

This is a bi-weekly newsletter containing legislation, regulations, and litigations concerning AIDS.

The AIDS Record

Bio-Data Publishers
1518 K Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C. 20005
(202) 783-0110 or (202) 393-AIDS

This is a bi-monthly newsletter with information on medical, social, and legal issues relating to AIDS. It contains national statistics as well as information on: research, legislation, organizations, education grants, funding opportunities, and conferences.

The AIDS Surveillance Monthly Update

The Bureau of Communicable Disease Control
New York State Department of Health

This report is a monthly publication which summarizes current reports of AIDS cases throughout the New York State. It includes statistical data compiled by the AIDS reporting systems of both the state and New York City and by the United States Centers For Disease Control.

Monthly surveillance reports for New York State may be obtained by contacting:

AIDS Epidemiology Program
P. O. Box 2073, ESP Station
Albany, New York 12220
(518) 474-4284

New York City reports are available from:

Department of Health
125 Worth Street
Box 44, Room 322
New York, New York 10013
(212) 566-3630 or (212) 566-3624.

AIDS Update

New York State Department of Social Services
Social Welfare Continuing Education Program
Nelson A. Rockefeller College of Public Affairs and Policy
University at Albany
State University of New York
Albany, New York 12222

The *AIDS Update* is a quarterly newsletter designed to convey current and comprehensive information on AIDS to the human services community and to provide a forum for new ideas and creative approaches to serving clients with AIDS. The *AIDS Update* discusses such topics as: the medical impact of the AIDS epidemic; training techniques for staff development; the service needs of people with AIDS; psychological and safety implications; considerations in working with children and adolescents; new regulations, policy directives, and information releases issued by the Department; selection of current resources on AIDS. The update will supplement information and materials contained in the *New York State Department of Social Services AIDS Resource Manual.*

AIDS Update

Lambda Legal Defense and Education Fund, Inc.
666 Broadway
New York, New York 10012
(212) 995-8085

This monthly newsletter provides a variety of information on AIDS related issues, specifically legislation, regulations, decisions, litigations and negotiation strategies, policies and guidelines, the efforts of community organizations, trends in legal difficulties, and AIDS-related legal cases. In addition to this newsletter, the Lambda Legal Defense and Education Fund maintains a computerized AIDS database of materials useful to attorneys and community activists in their AIDS-related legal, educational, and political work. The catalogue of materials includes pleadings, briefs, court decisions, legislation and regulations, proposals, position papers, and significant medical information.

AIDS Weekly Surveillance Report

Centers For Disease Control
United States AIDS Program
Center For Infectious Diseases
1409 Fairview Road
Atlanta, Georgia 30333
(404) 377-8895

This weekly bulletin publishes the statistics on the incidence of AIDS throughout the United States. It monitors the trend of AIDS cases throughout the country by detailing the number of AIDS cases reported to the CDC each week.

Focus: A Review of AIDS Research

University of California at San Francisco
San Francisco AIDS Health Project
333 Valencia Street
San Francisco, California 94143
(415) 626-6637

This monthly newsletter provides readers with current and comprehensive information on AIDS research efforts.

Hemophilia Information and Exchange AIDS Update

National Resource and Consultation Center For AIDS & HIV Infection
National Hemophilia Foundation
The SOHO Building
110 Greene Street, Room 303A
New York, New York 10012
(212) 219-8180

The newsletter contains a variety of information on AIDS and other hemophilia related issues.

Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report (MMWR)

Centers For Disease Control
Public Health Service
Atlanta, Georgia
1-800-447-AIDS

The *MMWR* is a weekly bulletin that statistically monitors the trends of diseases, including AIDS, for the entire country. It contains regular surveillance reports of AIDS cases nationally and special reports of AIDS-related medical and research issues.

PWA Coalition Newsline

People With AIDS Coalition, Inc.
263A West 19th Street, Room 125
New York, New York 10011
(212) 627-1810

The PWA Coalition publishes a monthly newsletter by and for people with AIDS and AIDS-related conditions. The newsletter publishes a variety of articles on topics including: updated medical news about AIDS and ARC; alternative health therapy information; a resource directory which is updated every three months; administrative and policy issues; support groups; memorials; feature articles, such as personal articles on surviving with AIDS; letters; poems and short stories; fund-raising efforts; events and activities; and reviews. This publication is free to people with AIDS or HIV illnesses or who are HIV-infected; otherwise it is $35/year. Under certain circumstances the coalition will give a service provider multiple copies. People interested in the newsletter should call.

Pamphlets and Brochures

The following list is a representative sample of the pamphlets/brochures that have been developed on AIDS. They have been selected for their content, accuracy, and conciseness.

Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome: 100 Questions and Answers. 1988, 22 pp., available in Spanish
AIDS Institute
New York State Health Department
Empire State Plaza
Corning Tower, Room 1931
Albany, New York 12237

This booklet, written in a clear question-and-answer format, provides information on various aspects of AIDS. The questions are organized into sections that discuss such topics as populations-at-risk for infection, transmission, incidence, diagnosis, treatment, prevention, care, and some human rights issues.

AIDS Does Not Discriminate, 1987/88, fold-over
AIDS Institute
New York State Health Department
Empire State Plaza
Corning Tower, Room 1931
Albany, New York 12237

This brief pamphlet discusses how AIDS is transmitted and how it can be prevented. It also stresses that AIDS has entered the heterosexual population and that any sexually active person is potentially at risk for infection.

AIDS: Facts & Fears (Public Affairs Pamphlet # 639), 1986, 28 pp.
Michael H. K. Irwin
Public Affairs Committee
381 Park Avenue South
New York, New York 10016

This pamphlet, written in non-technical language, discusses various aspects of AIDS. In a concise and effective manner, it dispels many myths about AIDS by focusing only on the facts about AIDS (causes, transmission, diagnosis, etc.).

AIDS HIV Counseling and Testing, 1987/88; fold-over
AIDS Institute
New York State Health Department
Empire State Plaza
Corning Tower, Room 1931
Albany, New York 12237

This pamphlet covers various aspects of testing for exposure to the AIDS virus. Personal choice, confidentiality, and meaning of the test results are discussed.

AIDS Lifeline: The Best Defense Against AIDS Is Information, 1985, 6 pp.
San Francisco AIDS Foundation
333 Valencia Street, 4th Floor
San Francisco, California 94103
(415) 864-4376

This publication explains the basic facts about AIDS, including prevention, cause, transmission, behaviors that place individuals at risk for infection, symptoms, treatment, and diagnosis.

The Facts about AIDS and How Not to Get It, no date, fold-over
The American Foundation For AIDS Research
40 West 57th Street, Suite 406
New York, New York 10019

This pamphlet provides the basic facts about AIDS and discusses preventive measures.

Women and AIDS, 1986, 2 pp.
Gay Men's Health Crisis
Box 274
132 West 24th Street
New York, New York 10011

This brief pamphlet discusses some of the issues of concern to women in this age of AIDS, such as prevention, pregnancy, artificial insemination, home care, etc.

Journals

The following periodicals frequently publish valuable articles on AIDS and AIDS-related issues.

AIDS and Public Policy Journal (University Publishing Group)

AIDS Patient Care: A Magazine for Health Care Professionals

American Journal of Public Health

Health Education (Association for the Advancement of Health Education)

Journal of School Health (American School Health Association)

Contact People: AIDS Regional Training Centers

The New York State Education Department has funded AIDS Regional Training Centers designed to provide AIDS educational assistance. Currently operating in six regions of the state, these centers have been specifically organized to assist schools with teacher training, curriculum development, informational resources, and technical assistance concerning AIDS program and policy development. These regional centers and their coordinators are listed below.

Central New York

AIDS Regional Training Coordinator: Jane Guiles
Onondaga-Cortland-Madison BOCES
P.O. Box 4754
Syracuse, New York 13221
(315) 433-2602

Serving schools in the counties of: Broome, Cayuga, Chemung, Chenango, Cortland, Delaware, Herkimer, Jefferson, Lewis, Madison, Oneida, Onondaga, Oswego, Otsego, Schuyler, Tioga, and Tompkins.

Long Island

AIDS Regional Training Coordinator: Carol Daub
Suffolk III BOCES
Long Acre School
Sarina Drive
Commack, New York 12561
(516) 864-1202

Serving schools in the counties of: Nassau and Suffolk.

New York City

AIDS Regional Training Coordinator: John Torres
Project Director: Gerri Albelson
New York City Board of Education
Office of Health, Physical Education and School Sports
347 Baltic Street
Brooklyn, New York 11221
(718) 935-4140

Serving schools in the boroughs of: Bronx, Brooklyn, Manhattan, Queens, and Staten Island

Northern New York

AIDS Regional Training Coordinator: Alan Oliver
Project Director: Jim Collins
Albany-Schoharie-Schenectady BOCES
Regional Planning Center
47 Cornell Road
Latham, New York 12110
(518) 786-3211

Serving schools in the counties of: Albany, Clinton, Columbia, Essex, Franklin, Fulton, Greene, Hamilton, Montgomery, Rensselaer, St. Lawrence, Saratoga, Schenectady, Schoharie, Washington, and Warren.

Southern New York

AIDS Regional Training Coordinator: Ken Packer
Putnam-Westchester BOCES
BOCES Office - Putnam
Yorktown Heights, New York 10598
(914) 245-2700

Serving schools in the counties of: Dutchess, Orange, Putnam, Rockland, Sullivan, Ulster, and Westchester.

Western New York

AIDS Regional Training Coordinator: Gary McCunn
Erie I BOCES
Instructional Development Center
591 Terrace Boulevard
Depew, New York 14043
(716) 684-2262

Serving schools in the counties of: Allegany, Cattaraugus, Chautauqua, Erie, Genesee, Livingston, Monroe, Niagara, Ontario, Orleans, Seneca, Steuben, Wayne, Wyoming, and Yates.

National Hotlines

Public Health Service/U.S. Department of Health and Human Services
Centers For Disease Control AIDS Hotlines:

Public Health Service
Office of Public Affairs
200 Independence Avenue, S.W.
Washington, D.C. 20201
(202) 646-8182; (202) 245-6867
These hotlines are in operation 24 hours a day.

1-800-342-AIDS	— recorded message with general information
(404) 329-1290	(in Atlanta)
1-800-447-AIDS	— (on-line) to reach a counselor
1-800-342-7514	
(404) 329-1295	(in Atlanta)
(404) 329-3534	" "
(404) 329-3311	" "
1-301-340-AIDS	— to obtain AIDS information in Spanish (3 p.m. to 9 p.m. EST)

U.S. Public Health Service Preventive Health Services Administration (for statistics on AIDS) Hotline: (202) 673-525

National AIDS Hotlines: 1-800-442-0366; 1-800-227-8922

National AIDS Network Hotlines

The National AIDS Network	or	The National AIDS Network
1012 14th Street, N.W., Suite 601		729 8th Street. S.E.
Washington, D.C. 20005		Washington, D.C. 20003
(202) 347-0390		(202) 546-2424

AIDS Hotline (sponsored by the Episcopal Churches): 1-800-522-0243

National Gay Task Force and AIDS Crisis Information Hotline:
1-800-221-7044
(212) 807-6016 — in New York State

National Gay and Lesbian Task Force Crisisline
The Fund For Human Dignity
80 5th Avenue, Suite 1601
New York, New York 10011
1-800-221-7044
(212) 529-1604
(212) 741-5800
(212) 807-6016

American Social Health Association National Sexually Transmitted Diseases (STD/VD) Hotline:
1-800-227-8922
1-800-982-5883 — in California only
(Mon.-Fri. 8:00 a.m. to 8:00 p.m.)

American Association of Marriage and Family Therapy Hotline:
(202) 429-1825 — for families of people with AIDS

National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases, Office of Research Reporting and Public Response Hotline: (301) 496-5717

National Institute on Drug Abuse Hotline: 1-800-662-HELP — for drug treatment information

Project Inform Hotline: 1-800-822-7422 — for latest experimental drug information

AZT and Related Drugs Hotline: 1-800-843-9388

Human Resources Administration Hotline: (212) 420-4141 — for information on public assistance, food stamps, and home care

Local New York State Hotlines

Buffalo AIDS Task Force (Buffalo): (716) 847-2437 [Hotline]
(716) 847-2441 [Office]

Central New York AIDS Task Force (Syracuse): 1-800-541-2437 [Hotline]
(315) 475-2430; (315) 475-2437 [Office]

Long Island Association For AIDS Care (Huntington Station): (516) 385-2437 [Hotline]
(516) 385-2451 [Office]

Mid-Hudson Valley AIDS Task Force (White Plains): (914) 993-0606; (914) 993-0607

AIDS Rochester (Rochester): (716) 232-4430 [Hotline]
(716) 232-3580 [Office]

Southern Tier Task Force (Johnson City): (607) 723-6520 [Hotline]
(607) 798-1706 [Office]

State Hotlines

New York State Department of Health AIDS Hotlines
1-800-462-1884 — for general information including HIV 1-800-541-AIDS antibody testing
(518) 473-0641

New York State AIDS Institute AIDS Hotlines
The AIDS Institute
New York State Department of Health
Empire State Plaza
Corning Tower, Room 2580
Albany, New York 12237
(518) 473-0641 [Albany]
(212) 340-3388 [New York City]

AIDS Council of Northeastern New York AIDS Hotlines

305-307 Hamilton Street	or	332 Hudson Street
Albany, New York 12210		Albany, New York 12210
(518) 434-4686		(518) 462-6138

(518) 445-AIDS — recorded message
(518) 434-4686 — on-line
(518) 457-7152 — AIDS counseling & testing hotline

Statewide HIV Testing and Counseling Hotline:
1-800-872-2777 — operated Mon. to Fri. 4:00 to 8:00 p.m. and Sat. to Sun. 10:00 a.m. to 6:00 p.m.

New York State Transfusion Hotline: 1-800-524-AIDS

New York State Department of Health, Division of Substance Abuse Services Hotline:
1-800-522-5353

Regional New York State Resources
(Task Forces, Counseling Programs, Hotlines)

Regions Outside Metropolitan New York

AIDS Rochester, Inc.
Hotlines: (716) 232-4430
(716) 423-8081 — HIV testing and counseling
Office: (716) 244-8640
(716) 232-3580

Aids Task Force of Central New York (Syracuse)
Hotlines: 1-800-541-2437
(315) 428-4736 — HIV testing and counseling
Office: (315) 475-AIDS
(315) 475-2430

Buffalo AIDS Task Force/Western New York AIDS Program, Inc. (Buffalo - Niagara Falls)
Hotlines: (716) 847-AIDS
(716) 847-4520 — HIV testing and counseling
Office: (716) 847-2441
(716) 881-AIDS
(716) 886-1275

Long Island Association For AIDS Care: (Nassau and Suffolk Counties)
Hotlines: (516) 385-AIDS
(516) 535-2004 — HIV testing and counseling (Nassau County)
(516) 348-2999 — HIV testing and counseling (Suffolk County)
Office: (516) 444-AIDS; (516) 385-2451; (516) 385-2450

Mid-Hudson Valley Task Force/AIDS-Related Community Services, Mid-Hudson Valley: (Dutchess, Orange, Putnam, Rockland, Sullivan, Ulster, and Westchester Counties)

Hotlines: (914) 993-0607
(914) 993-0606
(914) 632-4133, ext. 439 — HIV testing and counseling

Office: (914) 997-1614
(914) 997-5149

Northern New York Task Force/AIDS Council of Northeastern New York: (Albany - Adirondacks)

Hotlines: (518) 445-AIDS— recorded message
(518) 434-4686 — on-line
(518) 457-7152 — HIV testing and counseling

Office: (518) 434-4686
(518) 462-6138

Southern Tier AIDS Task Force (Binghamton)

Hotlines: (607) 723-6520

Office: (607) 798-1706
(607) 723-6520

Metropolitan New York

New York City Department of Health AIDS Information Hotlines
Division of Health Promotion
c/o Office of Public Health Education
New York City Department of Health
125 Worth Street
New York, New York 10013
(718) 485-8111— for information on antibody testing, being at risk, and AIDS (9:00 a.m. to 9:00 p.m. 7 days a week)
(212) 566-7103— for literature
(212) 566-8290— for speakers, public health information

Gay Men's Health Crisis, Inc. Hotline:
(212) 807-6655 — operated 24 hrs./day with a counselor available Mon.-Fri. 10:30 am. to 9:00 pm.

P.O. Box 274
132 West 24th Street
New York, New York 10011
(212) 807-6664

or

235 West 18th Street
New York, New York 10011
(212) 807-7517

AIDS Center of Queens County Hotlines
(718) 575-8855
(718) 847-1966
(718) 262-9100— HIV testing and counseling

Albert Einstein College of Medicine Pediatric and Pregnant Women/Youth and Children AIDS Hotlines
(212) 577-7777
(212) 430-3333

Beth Israel AIDS Information For IV Substance Abusers Hotlines
(212) 420-4141
(212) 420-2650

Bronx AIDS Community Service Program Hotlines
(212) 665-4906
(212) 716-3350— HIV testing and counseling
(212) 402-1300

Brooklyn AIDS Community Service Program Hotlines
(718) 596-4781
(718) 852-8042
(718) 834-5360
(718) 797-9110— HIV testing and counseling

Brooklyn Urban Resource Institute Hotline
(718) 852-8042— for drug related issues

Haitian Coalition on AIDS Hotlines
(718) 855-0972
(718) 855-0973

Harlem AIDS Counseling Program Hotline
(212) 694-0884— HIV testing and counseling

The Minority Task Force on AIDS Hotlines
(212) 749-2816
(212) 749-1214

National Hemophilia Foundation AIDS Hotline—Metropolitan Chapter
(212) 682-5510
(212) 219-8180

New York City-HRA AIDS "Helpline"
(212) 645-7070

Samaritans Hotline
(212) 673-3000— a nonreligious 24 hr. suicide prevention hotline

For additional resources in the New York City metropolitan area (including Long Island and New Jersey), the PWA Coalition has developed an extensive resource directory, which is updated every 2-3 months, for people with AIDS and AIDS Related Complex and their family and friends. This directory is included as part of the organization's monthly newsletter, *Newsline*. Published in this directory are the names, addresses, telephone numbers, hours, fees, and the contact people of support groups, bereavement counseling centers, holistic support groups, recreational activities, AIDS ministries, AIDS treatment centers, and important resources for information on such issues as housing, food stamps, emergency services, peer counseling, etc.

Testing Centers

HIV Antibody Testing and Counseling Programs

Individuals at risk for infection may call one the following numbers for confidential testing and referrals. Clients may be referred to a State or City public health clinic for HIV antibody testing and counseling.

Albany area:	(518) 457-7152
Buffalo area:	(716) 847-4520
Long Island area:	(516) 535-2004 [Nassau County] (516) 348-2999 [Suffolk County]
Mid-Hudson Valley area:	(914) 632-4133, ext. 439
New York City area:	(718) 485-8111 [City-wide] (212) 716-3350 [Bronx] (718) 797-9110 [Brooklyn] (718) 643-5274 " (212) 694-0884 [Harlem] (718) 262-9100 [Queens]
Rochester area:	(716) 423-8081
Syracuse area:	(315) 428-4736

Additional Organizations Addressing AIDS

AIDS Action Council
729 8th Street, S.E. Suite 200
Washington, D.C. 20003
(202) 547-3101

AIDS Information
U.S. Public Health Services
Office of Public Affairs, Room 721-H
Washington, D.C. 20201
(202) 245-6867

AIDS Task Force
Centers For Disease Control
1600 Clifton Road, N.E.
Atlanta, Georgia 30333
(404) 329-2891

American Foundation For AIDS Research (amFAR)
40 West 57th Street, Suite 406
New York, New York 10019-4001
(212) 333-3118

American Red Cross - National Headquarters
Aids Education Office
1730 D Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20006
(202) 737-8300

Blood and Blood Products Division
U.S. Food and Drug Administration
Room 220, NIH Building 29
Bethesda, Maryland 21235
(301) 496-4396

Centers For Disease Control (CDC)
AIDS Activity
Building 6, Room 292
1600 Clifton Road
Atlanta, Georgia 30333
(401) 329-3479

Health Care Financing Administration
Hubert H. Humphrey Building
Washington, D.C. 21235
(202) 245-6726

National Association of People With AIDS
1012 14th Street, N.W. or P.O. Box 65472
Washington, D.C. 20005 Washington, D.C. 20085
(202) 347-1317 (202) 483-7979

National Institutes of Health
900 Rockville Turnpike
Bethesda, Maryland 20205
Building 31 — National Heart, Lung, & Blood Institute (301) 496-5166
National Institute of Allergy & Infectious Disease (301) 496-2263

Planned Parenthood Federation of America
810 7th Avenue
New York, New York 10019

San Francisco AIDS Foundation
333 Valencia Street, 4th Floor
San Francisco, California 94103
(415) 863-2437

Women and AIDS Project
1209 Decater Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20011

Other Important Resources

Legal Problems, i.e. discrimination:

Office of AIDS Discrimination Issues (OADI)
New York State Division of Human Rights
55 West 12th Street, 12th Floor
New York, New York 10027
(212) 870-8624 (for information or to file a complaint)

AIDS is considered a medical condition considered to be a disability, as defined by the New York State Human Rights Law which prevents discrimination against individuals with disabilities as long as they "can perform the duties of a job in a reasonable manner." The staff at OADI are specially trained to recognize the many issues of discrimination relating to AIDS. In addition, there is no fee for their services.

Lambda Legal Defense and Education Fund
132 West 43rd Street
New York, New York 10036
(212) 944-9488

The Lambda Legal Defense and Education Fund is a gay and lesbian civil rights organization that works on test cases to establish gay rights and deals with AIDS-related discrimination.

Mayor's Office of the Handicapped
52 Chambers Street, Room 206
New York, New York 10007
(212) 566-3113 or (212) 566-0972

This office is an advocacy center established to address all problems facing people with AIDS, including those with employment, housing, better health care, public assistance programs, etc. It also makes appropriate referrals to other agencies to resolve complaints.

New York City Commission on Human Rights
52 Duane Street
Intake - 7th Floor
New York, New York 10007
(212) 566-1826; (212) 566-5446; (212) 566-5506; (212) 566-5508

AIDS-Related Discrimination Unit
Civil Liberties Union
123 West 43rd Street
New York, New York 10036
(212) 944-9800

These two organizations accept complaints from individuals who have been discriminated against in employment, housing, or public accommodation because they have AIDS or are perceived to be at high risk for AIDS.

AIDS-Related Hospital Problems:

New York State Patient Care Investigation Unit
(518) 474-0818
(212) 502-0874 [New York City]
(518) 445-9989 [after business hours]

Gay Men's Health Crisis Ombudsman Office
(212) 807-7660

Medication Assistance:

AIDS Drug Assistance Program (ADAP)
Empire Station
P.O. Box 2052
Albany, New York 12220
1-800-542-2437 (for information and/or an application)

ADAP is a federal assistance program administered by the New York State Department of Health AIDS Institute which provides AZT, (azido-thymidine) to financially and medically eligible people in New York State. Qualifying individuals who wish to participate in the program must complete an application to provide information about their medical condition and financial resources. All information is strictly confidential; all ADAP services are free of charge. Once approved, an applicant is issued an eligibility card which can be presented at local pharmacies when filling a prescription for AZT.

PWAC RESOURCE DIRECTORY *SEPTEMBER, 1989*

A. PWA/PWARC SUPPORT GROUPS

BRONX

Bronx VA Hospital 130 Kingsbridge Rd.	1. PWA Support Group (Veterans) 2. HIV Positive Group	1. Fri 9:30 AM 2. Tue 5:45 PM	(212) 584-9000 ext. 1860-1-2	Alvaro Simmons, CSW
Bronx AIDS Community Service Project 529 Courtlandt Ave.	AIDS & ARC IVDU group AIDS & ARC HIV+ women's group	Thursday 2 pm Tuesday 6 pm	(212) 665-4907	Gregory Rice
Bronx-Lebanon Hospital Center 1276 Fulton Avenue	Individual, inpatient, outpatient family and significant others.	Call for information	(212) 588-7000 Ext 200	Diane Pincus-Stron
Montefiore Hospital 111 East 210th St	Patients, families, significant others HIV positives	Every other Wed 6:30 pm	(212) 920-4425 (212) 920-4035	Monnie Callan Lauren Gordon

BROOKLYN

Adapt, 85 Bergen St	PWA and PWARC HIV and Care Partner support groups, IVDU. Transportation provided.	Wed 6 pm	(718) 834-9585	Celeste Derr JoAnne Page
Brookdale Hospital Special Care Center 558 Rockaway Parkway	1. Support services and pychotherapy for PWAs, PWARCs, HIV +, worried well, and families. 2. Gay men	Call for information	(718) 240-6076	Dr. Steven Weaver or Patti O'Kane
Brooklyn AIDS Task Force 227 5th Avenue	Short-term counseling, referrals, buddy services. Women's HIV/ARC/AIDS group. Spanish and English gay men support. Mothers of PWA adults.	Call 9:30-5:30 Mon-Fri	(718) 783-0883 (718) 638-2437	
Ft Greene Clinic Act-3 Ft Greene District Health Center 295 Flatbush Ave Ext Room 103	1. Positives Anonymous HIV support group 2. Positives Anonymous Spanish-speaking support group 3. Women's group Tuesday	Thurs 5:30 pm Thurs 5:30 pm Call for info	(718) 643-3049	Robin James Sarah Ramiriz Robin James
Gay Men of Afrikan Descent	Referral to Black PWA/ARC support groups.	Call 24 hours/7days	(212) 969-0014	
Interfaith Medical Center, 555 Prospect Place	1. Individual psychotherapy 2. Group psychotherapy 3. Psychiatric rehabilitation	Mon-Fri 9-5 Tues & Thur 9 am - 8 pm	(718) 935-7953 (718) 935-7277	
Jewish Board of Family and Children's Services	Indiv family therapy; non-denom; PWA/ARC and worried well; female care prtners	Call for information	(718) 855-6900	Adina Shapiro
Kings County Hospital 451 Clarkson Ave	AIDS/ARC support group Inpatient support	Mon 11:30 am Tue & Fri 10:30	(718) 735-1054	Sheila Crandles Rachel Pousson
P.O.C.C.- People of Color in Crisis	PWA, PWArc, and HIV+, and worried well men of color	Support groups	(718) 857-3544	John Harrington

QUEENS

AIDS Center of Queens County, 97-45 Queens Blvd, Rego Park	PWA Support Group Care Partner Youth Group	Call for info Call for info Sat 11 am	(718) 896-2500 (718) 896-2500	Debbie Valins Chris

LONG ISLAND

East End Hope For Hospice provides services to the South Fork of L.I.	Providing PWAs transportation to appointments, shopping, errands & emotional support	Office hours: Mon-Fri 9-4 pm	(516) 325-8976	
LIAA (Long Island Association for AIDS Care), Nassau and Mid-Suffolk Counties, Southampton	PWA/PWARC support groups five different meeting times	Call for schedule	(516) 385-2437	

WESTCHESTER

Grace Episcopal Church, 33 Church St, White Plains	PWA/PWARCs, family and friends	1st and 3rd Wed, 7 pm	(914) 632-6476	Kathy Levine George Cowan
AIDS Related Community Services	Buddy services, PWA and buddy support groups, family and friends groups, HIV, Gay AA, women's group	Call for info: AIDS line for info & emergencies	(914) 993-0606 (914) 993-0607	Rick Owens

NEW JERSEY

AID Center of Hope House 19-21 Belmont Ave Dover, NJ 07801	Information reference and support groups for PWAs and families, buddy support, full client services	Call for information	(201) 361-5555	Michael J. David-Wilson Paul Harding
AIDS Coalition of Southern New Jersey, Camden	PWA/PWARC; support groups, buddy services	Call for information	(609) 966-0330	Doris Sasso or Richard Pomelear
AIDS Task Force 201 Cornelison Ave, Jersey City, NJ 07304	Referrals	Call for information	(201) 547-6807 (201) 547-6944	Irene Hunt
Cumberland County AIDS Coalition, 399 North Laurel St, Bridgeton, NJ 08302	For PWAs and those dealing with PWAs		(609) 451-2493 weekdays	Bill Tracy
F.A.I.T.H. 307 Willow Avenue Hoboken, N.J.	Individual, family & group Spanish-speaking support	Call for information	(212) 792-6161	Brother Bob Reinke, Director
Hyacinth Foundation 211 Livingston Ave, New Brunswick, NJ 08901	Crisis counseling, buddy services, support groups, workshops. Serving Essex, Hudson, Central NJ, Jersey Shore, Del Valley, Bucks Co	Full client services. Call for information	(201) 246-0204 or hotline: 1-800-433-0254	Jeff Lampl
Jersey City Medical Center 50 Baldwin Ave, Jersey City, NJ 07304	1. AIDS Support Group 2. Women's HIV Group 3. HIV + 4. Infectious Disease Clinic HIV positive/ARC/AIDS	1. Thurs 2 pm 2. Wed 10:30 3. Tues 2 pm 5. Thurs 9-4	(201) 915-2295	Tom Cornin Clifton Jones
Monmouth Ocean AIDS Info Group, P.O. 834, Neptune, NJ 07753	Buddy srvices, education, counseling, support groups, pastoral care	7-11 pm Mon - Fri Helpline	(201) 758-0077	
Narcotics Anonymous/ Common Ground, St Francis Hosp, 25 McWilliams Place Jersey City	PWAs, PWARCs, and concerned substance abuse Positives Anonymous	Sat 8 pm 9th fl classrm Tues 7:30 pm 1st fl conf rm	(201) 795-7004	Joan Quigley
New Jersey Buddies PO Box 222 Mahwah, NJ 07460	Buddy services and support groups PWAs, worried well & significant others, financial advocacy		(201) 837-8125	Frank or George
PWAC of NJ; meeting at St Paul's Lutheran Church, 61 Church St, Teaneck	1. HIV+/PWA/PWArcs group 2. Open group-living rooom, everyone welcome 3. AIDS 101 Basic Education all welcome 4. Healing Circle	1. 1st & 3rd Sat, 6:30 pm 2. 4th & 5th Sat, 6:30 pm 3. 1st, 2nd & 3rd Sat, 6 pm 4. 2nd Sat, 6:30 pm	(201) 387-1805	
PWA/PWARC Mutual Support, 249 Virginia Ave Jersey City, NJ 07306	PWA, PWARC, and support groups	Thur 6:30 pm	(201) 795-8444 (201) 332-4563	Harlene Golden Margaret Murtha
St Michael's Medical Center 268 Martin Luther King Blvd, #107, Newark, NY	PWA, PWArc, & HIV+ support groups	Call for information	(201) 877-5524	Maria Lebedynec Sr. Gabrielle
For additional New Jersey information call the Hyacinth Foundation at 1-800-433-0254 or (201) 246-0204.				

MANHATTAN

Ackerman Institute for Family Therapy 149 E. 78th St	Individual couseling; couples/families (sliding scale); bilingual; transportation available	Call for information	(212) 879-4900	John Patten Gillian Walker
Alcoholics Anonymous/Bailey House, 180 Christopher St, 6th fl	Open to all PWA/PWARCs	Tue & Fri 5 pm	(212) 473-6200	Sobriety First, Diagnosis Second
Alcoholics Anonymous/VA Medical Center, 408 1st Ave, room 17024 west	HIV positive, PWAs, PWARCs	Thurs 8 pm	Intergroup (212) 473-6200	

MANHATTAN *continued*

Alcoholics Anonymous/St Stephens of Hungary Church 414 E 82nd St	HIV, AIDS, ARC	Sat 7 pm	(212) 861-8500	
Alcoholics Anonymous/ St. Marks Place	AIDS/ARC	Sunday 12 noon	(212) 473-6200	
Bellevue Hospital 1st Ave at 27th Street	Women's support group AIDS/ARC	Wednesday 2:15-3:45 pm	(212) 561-3927 (212) 561-4038	Elizabeth Visser, RN Robert Carter, ACSW
Beth Israel Medical Center 1st Ave at 16th Street	1. Gay PWAs Support Group 2. Substance abusers with concerns about HIV infection 3. Women with AIDS support group	1. Tues 11:30 2. Wed 2 pm 3. Wed 11:30	(212)420-4506 (212)420-2773 (212)420-3991	Patty Colligan-Levine CSW Suzanne Hill CSW Carol Dolman
Cancer Care 1180 Ave of the Americas	Karposi's Sarcoma or Lymphoma	Thurs 5:30 pm	(212) 302-2400	Dominick Bonanno
Columbia Presbyterian 622 West 168th Street	1. In-patient support groups 2. HIV AIDS Mental Health Clinic Out-patient services for HIV positive, PWAs, PWARCs (Medicaid, Sliding scale)	1. Call for schedule 2. M-F, 9-5 by apptmnt	(212) 305-3072 (212) 305-5977	Gwen Florant Kevin Mahoney, MSW
Community Health Project, 208 West 13th Street	1. HIV positive, worried well, wellness promotion 2. Stress management workshop	1. Mon 6 pm except 1st Mon Fri 12-1:30 pm 2. Fri 2-3 pm	(212) 675-3559	Gail Spindell Paul Rodgers
GMHC, 129 W 20th St, 5th fl	Drop in AIDS support groups	Tue 6 pm Thurs 5 pm	(212) 807-7660 call for other groups	
GMHC, A-Team 208 W 13th St, 2nd fl	Walk-in peer counseling for HIV+, AIDS, anxiety, worried well	Mon, Tues, Thurs, 7-9 pm	(212) 807-6655	
Greenwich House, Inc. AIDS Mental Health Project 80 Fifth Avenue	Counseling for HIV & PWARCs, PWAs with current or past drug or alcohol abuse problem	Fee: Negotiable $8 per session sliding scale	(212) 691-2900	Michele Fontaine, Dir
Hetrick-Martin Institute	HIV+ adolescents (16-20 years old)	Free	(212) 633-8920	Manuel Guzman
Identity House 544 Sixth Ave	1. HTLV III positives 2. Open men's rap group/support groups 3. Peer Counseling	1. Call 2. Sun 2:30 pm 3. Sun,Mon,Tue 6-10 pm	(212) 243-8181 no appntmnt needed	Dan Bloom
Jewish Board of Family and Children's Services	Individual and family therapy; non denominational; PWA/ARC and worried well, HIV positive	Sliding scale Call for information	(212) 582-9100 ext 241	Toni Mufson
Lesbian and Gay Community Center 208 West 13th Street	1) People With ARC peer support groups 2) AIDS/ARC group	Thurs 8 pm Sat 3-5 pm Wed 8 pm	(212) 686-8115 (212) 245-6699	Bob Bergman
Minority Task Force on AIDS 92 St Nicolas Ave #1B	1. Spanish-speaking PWA/ARCs and families 2. Women's PWA/PWARC group	Call for information	(212) 749-2816	
Momentum AIDS Outreach, 619 Lexington Avenue	Interfaith counseling services: HIV pre/post test, bereavement, parents of PWAs, PWARCs	Mon 11am-9pm Tue 11am-7pm Thu 11am-9pm	(212) 935-2200	Peter Avitable
Mount Sinai Adolescent Health Center 19 East 101st Street	HIV positive support group and counseling for PWAs and other adolescents under 21 years old	Call for information	(212) 241-4493	Sharon Kasakoff Liz Schnee
New York Veterans Hospital 1st Avenue at 24th Street	For Veterans in & outpatient: 1. PWA/PWARC support group (gay, IV drug, male, female, family) 2. HIV+ and PWARC support group	Wed 10 -11 pm Mon 10 -11 pm	(212) 951-3355 (212) 951-3346	Maggie McGibbon Lloyd Moore
People With Aids Coalition 222 West 11th Street	1. 'Living Room' drop in lounge PWAs, PWARCs, and friends 2. PWARC group 3. Spanish-speaking PWA/PWARC group 4. Women's AIDS group	1. Mon, Thurs, Sun 1-5:30 pm 2. 1st & 3rd Mon 7:30 pm 3. 2nd & 4th Mon 6:15 pm 4. Weds except 1st Wed	(212) 532-0568 (212) 532-0568 (212) 532-0568 (212) 532-0568	Call for info
Roosevelt Hospital 17 W. 60th St, 9th fl	Individual, couples, family, PWAs/PWARCs	Call for information	(212) 523-6714	Deborah Little Virginia Montoya

MANHATTAN *continued*

St Claire's 415 West 51st Street	1. In and Outpatient support group (all PWAs, PWARCs welcome) 2. HIV Antibody positive group 3. Couples (at least one partner HIV infected) call first 4. Adolescent Support Group (ages 16-21) call first	1. 1:30 pm Rm 316 2. Wed 5:30 pm 3. Mon 6:30 pm 4. Mon 4 pm	(212) 459-8147 (212) 459-8144 (212) 459-8154 (212) 459-8144	Judy Maged, CSW George LaFountain, CSW Ray Whalen, CSW George LaFountain, CSW
Sheridan Square Alcoholics Anonymous	One-to-one, at your home or in hospital	48 hours notice required	(212) 582-1881	David
Sloan-Kettering 1275 York Avenue	1. Educational support group Room 522, Schwartz bldg 2. HIV positives 3. Transfusion related	1. 3rd Wed of month 6:15 pm 2. One Wed a month 6 pm 3. Two Wed a month 5:30 pm	(212) 794-7020 (212) 794-6004 (212) 794-6004	Steve Bohrer Les Gallo-Silver Les Gallo-Silver
Trinity AIDS Task Force 74 Trinity Pl, Rm 317	PWAs/ARC/HIV+, family, friends, & caregivers; all welcome	2nd & 4th Wed 6 pm	(212) 602-0800	Caroline Stacey
United AIDS Relief Effort at Middle Collegiate Church 50 East 7th Street	PWA/ARC support groups, Monday dinner, food party, clothing, entertainment	Call for more information	(212) 228-8108	John Jenkins
West Side AIDS Project 593 Columbus Ave at 88th	Individual and family counseling; support groups, Spanish, English, American sign language	Call for information	(212) 877-6020	Judy Wenning
Women's Institute for Training and Support Services	1. Worried well group 2. PWA, PWARC, and HIV+ group for people with substance abuse background	Focus placed on people of color; call for information	(212) 924-8402	Bonnie Harrison

B. CARE PARTNERS, FAMILY, FRIENDS SUPPORT GROUPS

LONG ISLAND

LIAAC (Nassau County)	Care partners, family & friends	Tues. eve.	(516) 385-2437	Lori Hurley
LIAAC (Suffolk County)	Care partners, family & friends	Thur. eve.	(516) 385-2437	Lori Hurley

NEW JERSEY

249 Virginia Ave, Jersey City	Drop-in support group	Tue. 7 pm	(201) 795-8444	Harlene Golden
PWAC/NJ at St Pauls Lutheran Church, 61 Church Street, Teaneck, N.J.	AIDS 101 (Basic Education)	1st, 2nd & 3rd Sat, 6:00 pm	(201) 387-1805	
PWAC/NJ at Women's Rights Info Center, 108 W Palisades Ave, Englewood	Partners' Support Group	2nd & 4th Fridays 7-8 pm	(201) 387-1805	
PWAC/NJ at Unitarian Church, Ridgewood, N.J.	Parents of PWAs group	for info call	(201) 837-4160 (201) 261-3689	evenings Dick
Atlantic County	Care Partners	Tue. 8 pm	(609) 641-8131	Tom Dowdal
St Michaels Medical Center 268 Martin L King Blvd #107	Family & Significant Others group In English and Spanish	Call for information	(201) 877-5524	Maria Lebedynec

BRONX

Bronx AIDS Community Svc Proj, 529 Courtlandt Ave.	Family support, counseling services and referrals	Call for Info	(212) 665-4907	Gregory Rice
Bronx-Lebanon Hosp. Ctr. 1276 Fulton Ave., Bronx, NY 10456	Support groups for patients, family, care partners and teenage children of HIV parents	Call for information	(212) 588-7000 ext. 200-1	Diane Pincus-Strom
Einstein College of Medicine 1825 Eastchester Road	Parents group	Mon 1:30 pm	(212) 904-2707	Anita Septimus

BROOKLYN

Montefiore Hospital 111 East 210th Street	Support group for patients, families, and care partners	Every other Mon 5:30 pm	(212) 920-4425 (212) 920-4035	Monnie Callan
Brookdale Hospital Special Care Center 558 Rockaway Parkway	1. Women Caretaker's spprt grp 2. Support services to PWAs, PWARCs, HIV positive, worried well, family	Thurs 9:30 pm Call for more information	(718) 240-6058 (718) 240-6076	Patti O'Kane Dr. Steven Weaver

BROOKLYN *continued*

Brooklyn AIDS Task Force 22 Chapel Street	Mothers Group		(718) 596-4781	Mildred Pearson
Brooklyn AIDS Project 50 Monroe Place	Caregivers	1st Unitarian Church	(718) 596-9168	Melinda Broman, PhD
Ft Greene Clinic/Act3 295 Flatbush Avenue Extension, Rm 103	1. Care or Sex Partners, Friends, Family 2. HIV Positive Women	Call for information	(718) 643-3049	Robin James
Interfaith Medical Center 555 Prospect Place	Care Partner group	Call for information	(718) 935-7277	
Kings County Hospital 451 Clarkson Ave	1.Caregivers of HIV+ children 2.Parents advocacy & self-help	Call for info	(718)270-2742 (718)735-1054	Sheila Crandles Anita Sussman

MANHATTAN

AIDS Family Service West Village	1. Mothers support group 2. Family support group 3. Bereavement group	Tues 7 pm Wed 8 pm Mon 7 pm	(212) 691-5689	Fran Herman MSC
Beth Israel Medical Center First Avenue at 16th Street	Care Partner Group for Friends, Lovers and Family	Tue. 4-5 PM	(212) 420-2779	Alan Rice, C.S.W.
Beth Israel Hospital, 1st Ave. at 16th St.	Children of PWAs		(212) 420-4135	Stephen McFadden, CSW
Columbia-Presbyterian Medical Center 622 West 168th Street	Individual or group support for families, lovers, care partners	Call for app't, medicaid, sliding scale	(212)305-5977	Kevin Mahoney, MSW
GMHC 129 West 20th Street	1. Care Partner walk-in group 2. Parents support (must register)	1. Every other Fri., 5:30-7 PM 2. Call for info	(212) 807-7660 (212) 807-7660	1. Richard Wein, Judith Peabody 2. Rande Turns
Identity House, 544 6th Ave., (betw. 14th-15th Sts.)	HIV-positive and worried well support groups	Call for information	(212) 929-7178	Carl Eden
PWA Coalition, 222 West 11th Street	Mothers of HIV, PWA, PWArc group	Tue. 7-8:30 PM call first	(212) 691-8875 (212) 691-5689	Fran Herman, MSC
Sloan Kettering, meets at 929 Madison Avenue	Care partners, friends and family	Thurs once a month	(212) 794-6864	Angela McCabe
St Clare's Hospital 415 W. 51st St.	1. Family, friends, lovers 2. Couples support group (at least one partner diagnosed)	1. Tues 5:30 Rm 416 2. Mon 6:30 1st fl soc serv	(212) 459-8154	Ray Whalen, CSW
West Side AIDS Project, 593 Columbus Ave. (88th St.)	Individual and family counseling; support groups; English, Spanish, American Sign Language	Call for information	(212) 873-6600	Judy Wenning
New York Veterans Hospital 1st Avenue at 24th Street	Care partners' group	Wed 5:30-6:30 pm	(212) 951-3346	Lloyd Moore, CSW

C. BEREAVEMENT COUNSELING

LONG ISLAND

LIAAC (Nassau County)	Tue. eve.	(516) 385-2437	Lori Hurley
LIAAC (Suffolk County)	Thur. eve.	(516) 385-2437	Lori Hurley

NEW JERSEY

AIDS Center at Hope House 19-21 Belmont Avenue Dover, NJ 07801	Call for information	(201) 361-5555	Michael J. David Wilson Paul Harding
Hyacinth Foundation	Call for information	1-800-433-0254	
New Jersey Buddies at St Pauls Lutheran Church 61 Church St, Teaneck	1st and 3rd Friday of month 8:30-10 pm	(201) 837-8125	Frank or George

QUEENS

AIDS Center of Queens County 97-45 Queens Blvd	Call for information	(718) 896-2500	Debbie Valins

BRONX

Veterans Administration	Families, friends of Veterans with AIDS	Mon. 4:30-5:30 Rm. 3C-51	(212) 584-9000 ext. 1873/1860	Dennis Keeys
Bronx-Lebanon Hospital Center, 1276 Fulton Ave	Families, friends and significant others	Call for information	(212) 588-7000 ext. 358	Charles Bolds

MANHATTAN

Beth Israel Medical Center First Ave. at 16th St.	Services for well children of PWAs	Call for information	(212) 420-4135	Stephen McFadden, CSW
Christ The King MCC	By appointment	No charge	(718) 898-1681	Rev. Vilma Torres
Columbia-Presbyterian 622 West 168th St	By appointment		(212) 305-5977	Kevin Mahoney, MSW
Dignity/NY	Fri. 7:30 PM	No charge	(212) 645-5735	Father Bernard Lynch
GMHC, 129 W. 20th St	Wed., 6-7:30 PM, walk-in		(212) 807-7660	Steven McNulty
Jewish Board of Family and Children's Services	Call for Information		(212) 582-9100 ext 241	Toni Mufson
Metropolitan-Duane U.M. Church, 201 W 13th Street	Mon, Wed, Fri 1-5 pm by appointment	Sliding scale	(212) 243-5470	Ben Burns
St. James Parish	Fri., 7:30-9 PM		(212) 233-0161	Sr. Maria Lauren
St. John's In the Village 222 West 11th Street	Mon or Wed, 9 pm	Bereavement group	(212) 677-9273	Fr. Jim Niekarz, M.M.
Bereavement group now in Fifth year		(212) 677-9273	Fr Jim	
St. Vincent's Hospital, 130 W. 12th St.	Mon and Tue, 6:30 pm	No charge	(212) 790-7508 (212) 790-7084	Sr. Patrice Murphy Kathleen Perry
Spellman Center, 415 W. 51st St.	Wed 5:45 pm		(212) 586-1500	Mark Winiarski, MS
Washington Square Church	Tue., 7:30-9 PM	No charge	(212) 777-2528	Rev. Martha Morrison
Women's Institute for Training & Support Services	Focus placed on People of Color	Call for Information	(212) 924-8402	Bonnie Harrison

WESTCHESTER

AIDS Related Community Services	Call for information		(914) 993-0607	Rick Owens

D. HOLISTIC SUPPORT

Absentee Healing	Accomplished through photos	Call for Information	(212) 243-3612	Alan Burns
Acupuncture Clinic	Lincoln Hosp. (Bronx) Sliding Scale	For PWA/PWArcs	(212) 579-5138 Call for appt	Dr. Michael Smith Myra Molica
Channeled Group	group for PWAs, PWArcs, HIV+ meets once a month	free - Call for Information	(212) 213-0024	Susan M. Satya, M.A. Therapist
Chiropractic	Sliding scale	By appt.	(212) 772-0910	Andrea Mentzel, D.C.
Chiropractic/Applied Kinesiology	Sliding Scale	Call for appt.	(212) 431-3724	Dr. Vittoria Repetto
Chiropractic/Nutritional Support	Sliding scale for uninsured patients	By appointment	(212) 674-4600	Dr. Paul A. Olshansky
GMHC	Nutritional counseling	Open only to GMHC clients	(212) 807-6672	
H.E.A.L. (Health Education AIDS Liaison)	Support and information for alternative and holistic approaches to AIDS and ARC. Wkly open info forum. Mnthly creative healing seminars.	Wed 8 pm Gay Cmty Center, 208 West 13th St	(212) 674-HOPE Info avail at forum or by phone	Michael Ellner
Healing Circle PWAC of New Jersey	St Pauls Lutheran Church, 61 Church Street, Teaneck, NJ	Open to everyone	(201) 387-1805	
Holistic Health Practitioner Joyce Gerber	Liscenced message, shiatsu, reflexology, nutrition, detoxificaiton, iridology	By appointment	(212) 475-9470	Sliding scale for PWAs
Healing Circles (I and II)	Donation; call for location Women's group Wed 5:45 pm	Mon 8:30 pm	(212) 979-0295	Samuel Kirschner
Mary EL HealingLaying on of hands, energy balancing, stress release	By appointment	(718) 858-2237	Tom Cowan	
Holistic Connections Network P O Box 136, NY, NY 10276	Information and referrals re: holistic therapies (homeopathy, Kinesionics, metabolic therapy)	Sliding scale	Send $1 and SASE for info	(718) 384-5048 Carola Burroughs
Hypnotic Transformation (tape)	Self-hypnosis training; tape $3.50 to PWAs/PWArcs plus $.50 postage	Call for Info.	(212) 580-3471	Michael Ellner
Charles Leighton	Yoga Shiatsu, stress managements, nutritional counseling		(212) 967-9454	

HOLISTIC SUPPORT *continued*

Marguerite	Tai Chi Chuan		(212) 529-9716	
Meditation Class	Invincible Voices, 51 West 14th St., #2R	Wed by appt., Sun at 6:30 pm	(212) 255-2636	Murray Edelman, Ph.
Northern Lights Alternatives, 78 West 85th St, #5E, NYC 10024	1. AIDS Mastery Seminar: 3-day empowerment/self-healing wkshp		(212) 643-1687 (212) 337-8747 (212) 337-8747	Wayne Turnage
Penwell Foundation, Box 51, Penwell Rd, Port Murray, NJ 07865	Lectures, workshops, and residency programs dealing with Immune Enhancement for PWAs, PWArcs, and HIV+	Call for Information	(201) 689-7743 answering srvc (212) 255-5591	
People With AIDS Coalition 31 West 26th Street	Louise Hay cassette tape: "AIDS: A Positive Approach"	$3 to PWAs/PWARCs	(212) 532-0568	Larry
Reiki Network of NJ	Restores, balances energy, stress release, restoration	Free treatments home or hosptl	(201)753-3888	Penny Gnesin or Wendy McCahill
Reiki Network for AIDS	Healing technique which restores and balances energy, reduces stress	Free treatments at home or hospital	(212) 243-3612	Alan Burns
S.H.A.R.E. (The Self Healing AIDS Related Experiment)	Workshops and individual therapy for self healing	Call for Information	(212) 460-8074	Paul Duffy Niro Asistent
Stress Reduction Workshop 228 West 13th Street	Free to PWAs, PWARCs, and HIV positive people	Call for more Information	(212) 243-8846 (212) 642-8150	Keith A. McErlean, CSW
Tai Chi (short form)			(212) 724-4393	Haim Sella
Water of Life Support Group (Urine Therapy) New York Chapter c/o 250 Cabrini Blvd #5E, NY, NY 10033	Offers support, medical & popular information. Call for more information.	Meets the 4th Wed of every month, 208 West 13th St	(212) 795-6625 (203) 261-6038	Quique Palladino Dr. Beatrice Bartnett
Water of Life Institute P O Box 223543, Hollywood, CA 33022-3543	Founding Institute; books on Urine Therapy. Support for PWAs in Florida and general South.	Call or write for more information.	(305) 937-0949	Margie Adelman, L.M.T., C.N.
Women's Institute for Training and Support Services	1. Meditation classes and techniques 2. Nutritional counseling, natural detoxification	By appointment	(212) 924-8402 (212) 924-8402	Bonnie Harrison Bonnie Harrison
Yoga Class at: Judy Trupin Studio, 220 E 4th St (A&B)	Free class to those interested in healing and well-being	Wed 12-1:30 pm, rm 43	(212) 629-1849	Pranakendra
Integral Yoga Institute 227 West 13th Street	Yoga-Meditation free to PWAs, PWARCs. Dress comfortably.	Sat 11:45 pm Bring a towel.	(212) 929-0586	Led by Prema

E. RECREATIONAL ACTIVITIES AND MEAL PROGRAMS FOR PWAs/PWARCs

GMHC, 129 W. 20th St, 6th fl (call (212) 807-6672 for information regarding groups, theater and movie tickets, and special events) Must be registered client or services will be denied.	Drop-in lounge Mon&Tue Wed & Thu Fri Haircutting, Knitting, Message, Sewing, Stretch Class	12-6 pm 1-6 pm 1-9 pm Call for info	(212) 807-6672	
H.E.A.L. - 15 Rutherford Pl (15th between 2nd & 3rd)	Sunday Macrobiotic Dinner	6-7 pm Call for Info	(212) 674-HOPE	Michael Ellner
Minority Task Force on AIDS 92 St Nicolas Ave #1B	Dinner at St Philips Church 204 West 134th St	Mon 6 pm	(212) 749-2816	
Yorkville Common Pantry 14 East 109th Street (between 5th & Madison)	Lunch at St. Edward the Martyr 12:30 pm	Mondays	(212) 935-2200	
Momentum AIDS Outreach at St Peter's 619 Lex. Ave at 54th Street	Dinner, social services & financial advocacy	Tues 5 pm	(212) 935-2200	Call for referral Information
Momentum AIDS Outreach 414 East 82nd Street (between York & 1st Avenue)	Dinner 5:00 pm	Tuesday	(212) 935-2200	
Momentum AIDS Outreach at St Paul the Apostle 59th St at 9th Ave	Dinner, social services & financial advocacy	Wed 4 pm	(212) 935-2200	Call for referral Information
Momentum AIDS Outreach at St Jacobi Church 5406 4th Ave, Bklyn	Dinner, social services & financial advocacy (R train to 53rd Street)	Wed 4 pm	(212) 935-2200	Call for Information

RECREATIONAL ACTIVITIES AND MEAL PROGRAMS *continued*

People With AIDS Coalition	"Living Room" drop-in lounge 222 West 11th Street	Mon, Thu and Sun 1-5:30 pm	(212) 532-0568	
Roosevelt Hospital 428 West 59th Street	Movies, snacks, and conversation	Call for time	(212) 523-4000	
Rutgers Church 236 West 73rd Street	Macrobiotic dinners for PWAs, PWARCs, $5 donation	Thu 6:30 pm	(212) 288-2290	Billy Koehler
St Mark's Episcopal Church 82nd St and 34th Ave Jackson Heights, Queens	Drop-in social	2nd Sun each month, 4:30- 8:30 pm		
Stephen Wise Free Synagogue 30 West 68th Street	Dinner 5:00 pm	Thursday	(212) 935-2200	
Trinity Baptist Church 808 East 224th Street	Dinner 5:00 pm	Thursday	(212) 935-2200	
T.O.U.C.H. - Brooklyn Friends Meeting House	AIDS Dinners - Monday 110 Schermerhorn St	5-7 pm meal 6:30 pm stress reduction	(718) 638-0022	Mary Ryan Mahisteri

F. FOOD

MCC Food Pantry for PWAs	Free groceries	(212) 242-1212		Rev. Pat Bumgardner
Meals delivered to home bound PWAs	God's Love We Deliver	(212) 874-1424	Jim or Joan	Manhattan, Bronx, Brooklyn, Staten Island, Jersey City
New Jersey Food Bank	Free groceries	(212) 387-1805		

G. MEDICATIONS

Drug Information	1. Project Inform 2. PWAC Hotline - experimental drug information 3. AZT	1-800-822- 7422 (212) 532-0568 1-800-722-9392	 ext 3633	
APP (AIDS Prescription Project)	Free Info on how to zero-out prescription cost	1-800-445-4519 1-800-227-1195	NY state National	
APP (AIDS Prescription Project)	Para obtener Informacion de como recibir prescripciones (recetas) medicas sin costo alguno	1-800-445-4519 1-800-227-1195	Nueva York fuera N.Y.	
A.D.A.P. AIDS Drug Assistance Program	Questions/Applications for eligibility for free AZT	1-800-542-2437		
Family Pharmaceuticals of America, Inc	AZT, pentamidine, and other drugs at discount prices	1-800-922-3444	S. Carolina: (803) 881-3444	Accepts Insurance assignment
Prescription Drugs Preferred Rx Plan	5755 Granger Road Independence, OH 44131	1-800-365-2646 (216) 661-1977	billing to Insurance Co	Home delivery
PWA Health Group	Unapproved Imported medications and nutritional supplements	(212) 532-0280	Mon - Fri	10 am - 6 pm

H. AIDS MINISTRIES

The following religious organizations offer a variety of services (i.e. prayer groups, meals, home/hospital visits, funeral/memorial services, etc.) and we urge you to call and inquire.				
AIDS Resource Center Pastoral Care	Rev. Bernard Healy	(212) 481-1270		
Axios (Eastern and Orthodox Christians)	George Plagianos	(212) 989-6211	Pastoral referrals	
Brooklyn Catholic Charities	Father Vincent J Ciociari	(718) 596-5500	Brooklyn & Queens	
Calvary Baptist Church (Footprints Ministry)	Bobbie Giles	(212) 268-7210 (212) 268-7466		
Christ the King MCC	Rev. Vilma Torres	(718) 898-1681		
Church of the Blessed Sacrament	To recieve Holy Communion	(212) 877-3111	Sister Mariana	
Congregation Beth Simchat Torah	Rabbi referrals	(212) 724-6050		
Dignity, NY	Jim Kimpton	(212) 645-5735		
Interfaith Aid New Jersey	Chaplin Carol Bamesberger	(201) 895-4874		
Metropolitan Community Church (MCC)	MCC New York MCC Brooklyn	(212) 242-1212 (718) 596-0191	Rev. Pat Bumgardner	Pastor

AIDS MINISTRIES *continued*

Metropolitan Duane Methodist Church	Grace George, Rev. Taka Ishil	(212) 243-5470	
NY Fellowship AIDS Ministry	Thomas B. Stribling	(212) 809-3535	
Riverside Church	Rev. Erik Kolbell	(212) 222-5900 ext 237	
Siddha Shiva Center Chelsea Hotel	Vegetarian dinner Wed & Thurs ($3-4 donation) chanting Monday	(212) 627-3108	Call for info & reserv
SHALL (Secular Humanist AIDS Liaison League)	Atheist, agnostic, & free-thinking PWAs, PWArcs, HIV+ persons	(212) 255-1439	2 - 9 pm
St John's Episcopal Church	Father Prator	(212) 243-6192	
St Peter's Lutheran Church	Peter Avitable	(212) 935-2200	
St Stephen of Hungary Roman Catholic Church	Sr. Kathleen O'Farrell Mike Frasch	(212) 861-8500	
Unitarian Church of All Souls	F. Forrester Church	(212) 535-5530	
Washington Square Methodist Church	Free memorial space	(212) 777-2528	

SPECIAL AIDS PRAYER

AIDS Prayer Group	130 W 12th St, 4th fl	2nd Thursday of each month	7:30 pm	Father Bill McNichols
Christ the King MCC	(718) 898-1681	135 West 4th St	1st Sun 7 pm	Rev Wilma Torres
Dignity AIDS Prayer Group	135 W. 23rd St, #1010	Wed 7:30 pm	(212) 645-5735	Jim Kimpton
Healing Prayer Counseling	175 Prince St	(212) 529-4529	by appointment	Father Bill McNichols
Mass of Healing, laying on of hands	St Peters, 619 Lexington Ave	1st Tue each month, 7 pm	(212) 935-2200	
Metropolitan Community Church of New York	208 West 13th Street, 3rd fl	(212) 242-1212	Call for information	Rev. Pat Bumgardner
Our Lady of Guadalupe, Healing Mass	229 West 14th St	3rd Thu each month 7:30 pm	Father Bill McNichols	
St Ignatius Episcopal Healing Mass	W. 87th St & West End Ave.	Wed 6:30 pm	(212) 580-3326	Fr. Howard Stone
St John's Episcopal Church	(212) 243-6192	224 Waverly, 6:15 pm Wed	Father Prator	Healing Mass
World-wide moment of prayer/meditation		Daily at 10 PM E.S.T.	(415) 928-HOPE	AIDS Interfaith Network

I. IMPORTANT RESOURCES

AIDS Legal Rights Handbook	SASA To: NGRA, 540 Castro St, San Francisco, CA 94114	free		
AIDS: Resource Guide for New York City	free	(212) 566-7103	NYC Dept of Health	
AIDS Theater Project 484 West 43rd St #19B New York, NY 10036	Community Outreach; Educational Acting Troupe (all performers have AIDS, ARC, HIV)	(212) 695-7688	Seth Glassman	
Center for Medical Consumers	Free resource library of medical and health information	(212) 674-7105	9-5 pm M-F 9-7 pm Wed	237 Thompson St
Community Health Project	General medical services, screening for STDs	(212) 675-3559	Must call for appointment	208 West 13th St
Financial Assistance Living With AIDS Fund	Financial Assistance for PWAs, PWARCs. Rent, food, utilities	(212) 545-7122	For NYC residents only	
Housing	AIDS Resource Center NYC Human Resources Adm NYCHRA 24 hour emergency assistance units	(212) 481-1270 9:30 am - 5 pm (212) 645-7070 (212) 513-8859 (718) 237-7838 (212) 579-8406 (718) 523-5127	Paul Theobald Mon - Fri Manhattan Brooklyn Bronx Queens	
Jewish Board of Family and Children's Services	Volunteer services to PWAs, friendly visitors, errands; no charge	(212) 582-9100 ext 248	Florence Rabinowitz	
Emergency Service	Make-up for KS lesions	Sliding scale	(718) 680-6224	Debra Provenzano
NYC Human Resources Administration	(212) 645-7070	Housing, home care, eviction notice		

IMPORTANT RESOURCES *continued*

Private Air Transportation	Sliding scale/free for PWAs	(212) 564-6413		Loren Sherman
Peer Counseling (to talk to PWAs/PWARCs)	1. People With AIDS/ARC Switchboard 2. PWA Coalition Hotline	(415) 861-7309 (212) 532-0568	PST:Sat 11-5 Mon-Fri 9-6 Mon-Fri	EST: Sat 2-8 Mon-Fri 12-9 pm 10 am-6 pm EST
Suicide counseling	Samaritans Helpline	(212) 673-3000	7 days a week	24 hours a day
Tax return preparation	Low/no cost to PWAs/PWARCs	(212) 722-5140 (212) 860-2193		John Schumaker & Assoc, 330 E 91st St #6B, NYC 10128
People With AIDS Theater Workshop	PWA and PWARCs acting troupe	(212) 868-1703 Call for info	Nick Pippin	P O Box 1781, Old Chelsea St, NYC 10011
LAMBDA Center of Dental Health	Sliding Scale - No Medicaid Call for appointment	(212) 545-8561		475 5th Ave, rm 1712

J. IMPORTANT PHONE NUMBERS

PWA Coalition Hotline	Staffed primarily by PWAs/PWARCs	(212) 532-0568 Mon-Fri 10 am - 6 pm
Albert Einstein College	(212) 409-9450	IV Drug Abuse Treatment
Pediatric and Pregnancy AIDS Hotline	(212) 430-3333	Mon - Fri, 9 am - 5 pm
Beth Israel	(212) 420-4141	For substance abusers
Brooklyn AIDS Task Force	(718) 638-2437	Hotline 10 am - 6 pm
Bronx AIDS Community Service Project	(212) 665-4906	Hotline
GMHC	(212) 807-6655	Hotline
GMHC	(212) 807-7660	Intake Department/Registration
Gay and Lesbian Switchboard of N Y	(212) 777-1800	Noon to midnight, 7 days a week
Gay/Lesbian Anti-Violence Project	(212) 807-0197	Hotline with counselors for survivors of violence
Gay Men of African Descent	(212) 924-8402	Black community concerns
Haitian Coalition	(718) 855-0972	Yvon Rosemond, Program director
Hispanic AIDS Forum BILINGUAL HOTLINE	(212) 966-6662	Mon - Fri; 9 am - 6 pm
H.E.A.L.	(212) 674-HOPE	Hotline on alternatives and holistic therapies for AIDS, M-F, 9 am - 5 pm
Hemophilia Foundation	(212) 682-5510	
Minority AIDS Task Force	(212) 749-1214	
National AIDS Hotline	1-800-342-2437/ 24 hours Spanish 1-800-344-7432	TTY/TDD for hearing impaired: 10 am - 10 pm Mon-Fri: 1-800-243-7889
New York City	(718) 485-8111 (212) 645-7070	Public Assistance hotline, 9 am - 9 pm HRA AIDS Service line
NYC Commission on Human Rights - AIDS Unit	(212) 566-1826 (212) 566-5446 (212) 566-7638	Discrimination in housing, empymnt, hlth svcs, & public accomodations (stores, restaurants, dentists, etc.)
Office of Gay and Lesbian Health Concerns	(212) 566-4995, 9-5 (212) 691-9377, 1-7 pm	New York City Department of Health Outreach and Education
St Clare's Hospital	1-880-AIDS	Hotline
Women's Institute for Training and Support Services	(212) 924-0014	Black Community Concerns
N.Y.C. Department of Health AIDS Hotline	1-800-342-AIDS	Hotline
PWA (People With AIDS) Coalition Hotline	(212) 532-0568	Mon-Fri, 10-6 pm
AIDS Council of Northeastern NY	(518) 445-AIDS	Albany area
AIDS Line	(914) 993-0607	Westchester
AIDS Rochester	(716) 232-4430	
Buffalo AIDS Task Force	(716) 847-AIDS	Westchester New York aid program
Central NY AIDS Task Force	(315) 475-AIDS 1-800-343-2437	Syracuse area
Long Island Association for AIDS Care	(516) 385-AIDS	Nassau and Suffolk counties
AIDS Related Community Services	(914) 993-0606	Westchester, Rockland, Dutchess, Orange, Putnam, Sullivan, and Ulster
NY State AIDS Hotline	1-800-462-1884	
Southern Tier AIDS Task Force	(607) 723-6520 1-800-333-0892	8 upstate counties
N.Y.U. AIDS Warmline	For Health Care Professionals	(212) 988-5568

IMPORTANT PHONE NUMBERS *continued*

N.Y.C. Dept of Health Community AIDS Outreach Program 311 Broadway, 4th fl, NYC 10007 Sunny Rumsey-Ahmed, Project Coord	Technical Assistance for community-based organizations; lectures in English, Spanish, Creole, Chinese; workshops, staff education	Bronx (212) 293-8226 Brooklyn (718) 574-2454,66 Queens (718) 262-5529 Mnhattn (212) 360-5961 Statn Isind (718) 983-4508 Asian (212) 349-3724 ext 304

K. AIDS TREATMENT

AIDS Assessment Program, Woodhull Medical & Mental Health Center	(718) 919-1200	1420 Bushwick Ave, Brooklyn Albert Einstein College of Medicine
Albert Einstein AIDS Comprehensive Family Care Center (children and pregnant women)	(212) 430-4227 or (212) 430-2319, CeCelia or Sara	1300 Morris Park Ave, Bronx
Beth Israel Medical Center First Avenue at 16th Street	(212) 420-2620	295 First Avenue
Bronx-Lebanon Hospital Center (children and pregnant women)	(212) 588-7000 ext 667	1650 Selwyn Ave, Bronx, NY 10457
Bronx-Lebanon Hospital Center (adults)	(212) 588-7700 ext 358	1276 Fulton Ave, Bronx, NY 10456
Community Health Project	(212) 675-3559	208 West 13th Street
Infectious Disease Clinic (IDC)	(212) 420-2620	For Adult AIDS Service
Interfaith Medical and Health Center	(718) 935-7277	55 Prospect Place, Brooklyn
Lincoln Medical and Mental Health enter	(212) 579-4815	234 East 149th Street, Bronx 10451
New York Hospital/Cornell Medical Center (children only)	(212) 746-5454	525 East 68th Street
Pediatric AIDS Immunology Clinic II	(212) 420-4100 Call for appointment	Tuesday mornings
St Clare's Hospital/Spellman clinic	(212) 586-1500	426 West 52nd Street
Stuyvesant Polyclinic	(212) 674-0220	137 2nd Ave (at 8th St)
St. Vincent's Hospital	(212) 790-7000	7th Ave at 11th Street

L. AIDS HOSPITAL PROBLEMS

GMHC Ombudsman (Health Care Problems)	(212) 337-3500	Bob Tarbox/Catherine Daly/Warren Zeh
NY State Patient Care Investigation Unit	NYC: (212) 502-0833 or 0853 Outside NY: (518) 486-1434	

M. ADDITIONAL RESOURCES FOR WOMEN AND CHILDREN

Pediatric and Pregnancy AIDS Hotline	Monday-Friday 9 am-5 pm	(212) 430-3333
Stuyvesant Polyclinic, 137 2nd Ave	Women's discussion group about AIDS	Mon & Tue 6 pm (212) 674-0220
Albert Einstein Children's Immunology Research Fund (Reseach, Education, and Treatment)	Rachael Chodarov, (212) 877-1089	
NYS Domestic Violence Hotline	24 hours - 1-800-942-6906	Spanish 9 am-5 pm 1-800-842-6908
Northern Lights Alternatives 78 West 85th Street, #5E, NYC 10024	Children's Care Program program for children's support Hospital volunteer program	Anita Fuchs (212) 496-4197
Women & AIDS Resource Network POB 020525, Brooklyn NY 11202	Women's support group	(718) 596-6007 Cynthia Acevedo
Women's Network support group for HIV+ women	call for information	(212) 645-2492 Mindy Prager

N. SUPPORT FOR PEOPLE TESTING HIV ANTIBODY POSITIVE

The Hetrick-Martin Institute 401 West Street, New York, NY 10014	Confidential HIV positive support for adolescents aged 16 to 22	(212) 633-8920 Manuel Guzman
Morris Heights Family Health Center 85 West Burnside Ave. Bronx	1. Coed HIV Support group Monday eve 5 pm - 8 pm 2. Women's HIV Support group Fridays 1:30 - 3:30 pm	(212) 920-4280 Kathy Eric
Positive Action of New York 371 6th Ave, New York	Peer support groups for HIV positive and partners, friends, families	(212) 727-7768

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

Abstinence: No sexual intercourse, no IV drug use.

Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome: A disease caused by a virus which breaks down the body's immune system, making it vulnerable to opportunistic infections and cancer.

Addiction: Habitual use of a substance (like IV drugs) and inability to stop the craving for such a substance.

AIDS: The initials for the disease "Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome." A disease caused by a virus which breaks down the body's immune system, making it vulnerable to opportunistic infections and cancer.

AIDS virus: The causative agent for AIDS has been identified as a retrovirus referred to by various researchers as: HIV or Human Immunodeficiency Virus. This retrovirus has been previously referred to as HTLV-III, LAV, and ARV.

AIDS virus (HIV) test: A test used to detect antibodies against the AIDS virus (HIV) in blood samples. This test does not detect AIDS but rather the presence of the virus that can cause AIDS.

Antibody: A protein belonging to a class of proteins called immunoglobulins. Antibodies are produced by white blood cells to counteract antigens (infectious agents like viruses, bacteria, etc.). The antibodies then fight and often neutralize or inactivate that infectious agent.

Antigen: A substance (often a protein on the surface or inside of an infectious agent) foreign to the body that stimulates the formation of antibodies to combat its presence.

ARC: AIDS Related Complex. A condition caused by HIV in which an individual tests positive for HIV and has a specific set of clinical symptoms that are often less severe than those of AIDS.

Asymptomatic: No apparent symptoms of illness even though the individual tests positive for HIV.

Bisexual: A person who has sexual preference for both males and females.

Blood transfer: The act of transmitting blood from one individual to another. In pregnancy it would occur between the mother and unborn baby through maternal/fetal circulation.

Carrier: A person who harbors a specific infectious agent, in the absence of clinical disease, and serves as a potential source of infection.

Casual contact: The usual daily interaction between people at work, in school, or in social situations.

Chemotherapy: Treatment of illness with chemical agents or drugs.

Communicable disease: A disease that is transmitted directly or indirectly from one person to another. It is caused by bacteria, viruses, and other organisms or their toxic products.

Condom: A sheath used to cover the penis. Condoms come in a variety of materials. Rubber is a material that prevents penetration of HIV and does not break as easily as other substances. Used during sexual intercourse to prevent the transmission of semen, blood, or vaginal secretions and to protect against the AIDS virus (HIV).

Contaminated needle/works: A needle or works that has been previously used, with infected blood or blood particles left on the needle/works to be passed on to the next user.

Cryptococcosis: An infectious disease sometimes seen in AIDS patients which has a primary focus in the lungs and which usually spreads to the meninges but which may also spread to the kidneys or skin. It is caused by a fungus, Cryptococcus neoformans.

Epidemiologic evidence: Evidence based on the study of observed relationships of the various factors determining the frequency and distribution of diseases in the human community.

False-negative: A test result that wrongly excludes an individual from a diagnostic category. A test that shows negative when infection is actually present.

False-positive: A test result that wrongly includes an individual in a diagnostic category. A test that shows positive in the absence of infection.

Heterosexual: A person who has sexual preference for a person of the opposite sex.
HIV: The Human Immunodeficiency Virus. It causes AIDS by attacking the body's immune system, making infected people vulnerable to fatal infections, cancer, and neurological disorders.
Homosexual: A person who has sexual preference for a person of the same sex.
Immune system: A body system that helps fight off invading organisms and disease.
Immune System Lymphatic system: A system of specialized tissues (i.e., thymus gland, bone marrow, lymph nodes, spleen), cells (i.e., T-cells, B-cells, macrophages, natural killer cells, plasma cells, and antibodies) which collectively act to neutralize or destroy foreign substances or pathogens in the body.
Immunosuppressed: A state of the body where the immune system defenses do not work normally. This can be the result of illness or the administration of certain drugs (commonly ones used to fight allergies, inflammation, transplanted organ rejection, or cancer).
Incubation period: The time interval between invasion by an infectious agent and appearance of the first sign or symptom of the disease in question.
Infected partner: Individual in a sexual relationship who is carrying the AIDS virus (HIV) in his/her body.
Infectious agent: An organism (virus, bacterium, etc.) that is capable of producing infection or infectious disease.
Interferon: An antiviral hormone secreted by an infected cell which strengthens the defenses of nearby cells not yet infected.
Intravenous drugs: Drugs that are administered through a needle and syringe and injected directly into a vein and thus into the bloodstream.
IV: The abbreviation for intravenous, meaning within a vein, as in intravenous drug use with hypodermic needles.
Kaposi's sarcoma (KS): A cancer or tumor of the blood and/or lymphatic vessel walls. It usually appears as blue-violet to brownish skin blotches or bumps.
Latency: A period of time when an organism is in the body, but in an inactive state.
Lymphocyte: A type of white blood cell that is produced in the bone marrow. Some of these cells migrate to the thymus, where they develop as T-cells. Other lymphocytes that mature in the bone marrow or in organs other than the thymus are called B-cells. The B-cells manufacture antibodies, and the T-cells regulate antibody production. In healthy people about 60 percent of circulating lymphocytes are helper T-cells. With AIDS, only about two percent of the lymphocytes are helper T-cells. With fewer helper T-cells, the body is unable to recognize and attack invading organisms.
Method of entry: Manner in which organisms enter the host's body.
Method of escape: Manner in which organisms leave the host's body.
Mode of transmission: Manner in which an infectious agent is transmitted from one person to another.
Monogamous: Having sexual intercourse with only one individual over a very long period of time.
Needles and works: Devices used to prepare and inject drugs directly into the vein and thus into the bloodstream.
Noncommunicable disease: A disease that is not transmitted from person to person.
Opportunistic infections (OI): Infections caused by microorganisms that rarely cause disease in persons with normal immune systems. The OI seen in AIDS patients include Pneumocystis carinii pneumonia, severe or disseminated herpes infections, atypical mycobacteriosis, toxoplasmosis of the brain, or disseminated candidiasis.
Organism: Any living thing, such as a virus, a bacterium, etc.
Partner notification: The process whereby sex and/or needle-sharing partners of patients with sexually transmitted diseases and HIV infections are notified of their risks and referred for counseling/testing and available treatment services. Partner notification occurs in one of two ways: (1) patient referral, where the patient notifies the partner; or (2) contact tracing, or notification by a health department professional. Partner notification through contact tracing is strictly confidential. The health department will neither reveal nor acknowledge the patient's identity to any notified partner.

Pneumocystis carinii pneumonia (PCP): The most common life-threatening opportunistic infection diagnosed in AIDS patients. It is caused by a parasite, pneumocystis carinii.

Prevalence: The total number of persons in a given population with a disease at a given point in time. Prevalence is usually expressed as the percentage of persons with the disease in the population.

Remission: The lessening of the severity or duration of disease, or the abatement of symptoms altogether for a period of time.

Retrovirus: A group of RNA viruses which are well established to cause a variety of diseases in animals. A certain retrovirus (HIV) has been implicated as the cause of AIDS and another (HTLV-I) as the cause of a rare type of leukemia.

Risk: The probability or likelihood that a disease or condition will develop, based on a variety of factors known to contribute to the disease or condition.

Risk factor: Activity that makes a person more susceptible or more likely to be exposed to the AIDS virus (HIV).

Risk group: A statistical or sociological category of individuals who are likely to exhibit characteristics or behaviors that are linked to a disease or condition.

Risk reduction: The systematic and willful changes in behaviors that are linked to the likelihood that a disease or condition will develop.

Safer sex: Those sexual practices considered to be at low risk for transmission of the HIV virus. Basically the prevention of exchange of blood and sexual fluids from one person to another during sex.

Serologic: Pertaining to blood. In laboratory tests, pertaining to antigen/antibody reactions.

Serology: The study of antigen-antibody reactions in vitro.

Seronegative: Means serologically negative—showing a negative result or no reaction between antigen and antibody.

Seropositive: Means serologically positive—showing a relatively high level of antibody.

Sexual abstinence: Not having sexual intercourse with another person.

Sexual intercourse: Physical sexual contact between individuals that involves the genitalia of at least one person. Includes vaginal intercourse, oral intercourse, and anal intercourse.

Spectrum: A range of factors associated with HIV infection or a range of outcomes.

Susceptible host: A person not possessing sufficient resistance against a particular organism to prevent contracting the infection when exposed to the organism.

Syndrome: A set of signs and symptoms which occur together.

T-cell ratio: The ratio of T-helper cells to T-suppressor cells.

T-cells: A class of lymphocytes that play a major role in carrying out the activities of the immune system. Some T-cells are called T-helper cells.

T-helper cell: A type of white blood cell, also called T-lymphocytes, which assists the B-lymphocytes in producing antibodies.

T-lymphocytes: White blood cells that have matured in the thymus gland. There are two kinds of T-lymphocytes (T-cells): helpers and suppressors. In AIDS the number of T-helper cells is decreased.

Transmission: The passing of infectious agents from one person to another.

T-suppressor cell: A type of T-lymphocyte that stops antibody production when the invading antigen has been inactivated.

Vaginal secretions: Fluids within the vaginal tract.

Virus: A microscopic organism that can cause infections.

Definition of AIDS

What is AIDS?

A = Acquired

- AIDS comes from an outside agent; it is not inherited.
- AIDS is caused by the virus HIV (human immunodeficiency virus).

I = Immune

- Our immune system fights disease.
- HIV attacks the immune system.

D = Deficiency

- Deficiency means "a lack of."
- HIV weakens the immune system so it cannot fight off diseases.

S = Syndrome

- A syndrome is a set of symptoms.
- The symptoms of AIDS may be different in different people.

When a person has AIDS...

- The immune system loses its ability to fight infection.
- Opportunistic infections and cancers then develop in the body.

HIV and the Immune System

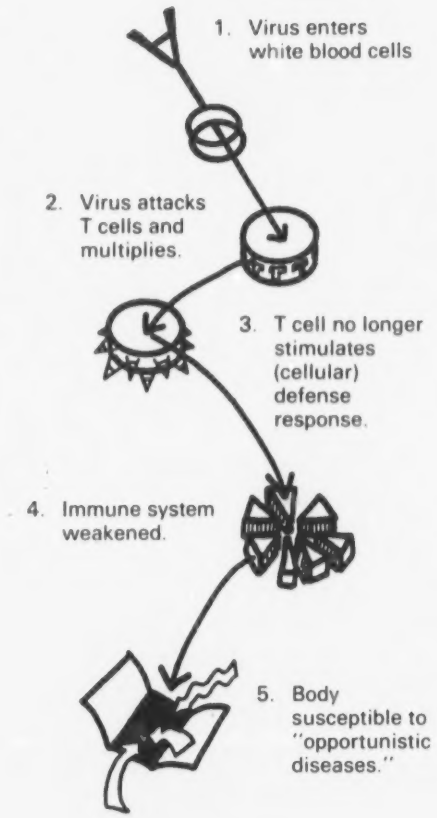
HIV (human immunodeficiency virus) seeks out cells called T-4 lymphocytes. These T-4 lymphocytes are white blood cells that serve as master controls or "generals" for the body's immune system.

HIV attacks these T-cells and then multiplies.

The T-cells break apart and are destroyed. Thus the T-cells can no longer stimulate a defense response.

This results in a weakened immune system. The body is no longer able to fight off other diseases.

This opens the door, allowing the body to become susceptible to a variety of infections and cancers.


1. Virus enters white blood cells
2. Virus attacks T cells and multiplies.
3. T cell no longer stimulates (cellular) defense response.
4. Immune system weakened.
5. Body susceptible to "opportunistic diseases."

Through Which Body Fluids Can HIV Be Transmitted?

— YES —
blood
semen
vaginal fluids
breast milk

— NO —
urine
feces
saliva
tears
sweat

Facts about AIDS Transmission

How Is HIV Transmitted?

- HIV can be transmitted through sexual contact—just like other sexually transmitted diseases (STDs). When an infected person engages in unprotected anal, vaginal, or oral sex during which blood, semen, or vaginal secretions are exchanged, HIV can be transmitted.

- HIV can be transmitted through sharing unsterile needles, including needles used for drugs and tattoos.

- HIV can be transmitted from a pregnant woman to her unborn child or at birth or through breast-feeding.

- HIV can be transmitted through the transfusion of contaminated blood or blood products.

How Is HIV Not Transmitted?

- HIV is not transmitted through casual contact, such as:
  - touching, shaking hands, hugging, carrying an infected person
  - sneezing, coughing, social kissing
  - showers, bathtubs, hot tubs, toilet seats, swimming pools
  - door knobs, typewriters, telephones, pencils, chairs, benches
  - through the air or by insects

- HIV infection is not spread by the process of giving blood. New transfusion equipment is used for each donor.

- Assuming that there has been no infection through contaminated blood, contaminated needles, or previous sexual partners, HIV infection is not spread by sexual intercourse between individuals who have maintained a sexual relationship exclusively with each other.

- HIV is not spread by outercourse sexual activities.

The Relationship between AIDS and Other Sexually Transmitted Diseases

- AIDS is one example of a sexually transmitted disease (STD). Other examples of STDs are syphilis, herpes, gonorrhea, chancroid, chlamydia, and Hepatitis B.

- Many men and women who are HIV-infected have also had STD infections in the past.

- HIV can easily enter the body through anal/genital ulcers caused by STDs.

- Repeated STD infections may weaken the immune system and thus make a person more susceptible to AIDS.

- For persons already infected with HIV, another STD infection may actually stimulate HIV into activity, thus accelerating the progression of HIV infection.

How to Prevent or Reduce the Risk of HIV Infections

Absolute Prerequisites

- Have accurate facts about transmission and prevention.
- Believe that you are vulnerable to HIV.
- Respect your own health.
- Respect the health of others.
- Make decisions about your limits and stick to those limits.
- Avoid high-risk situations.

Safer Sex Options*

1. No Risks:	Having no sex at all
2. Ultra Safe:	Not touching each other, talking sexy, sharing your fantasies, sharing erotica, telephone sex.
3. Safe sex:	"Dry sex,"—no exchange of body fluids. Caressing dry parts of each other's bodies. Parallel masturbation (no contact with other person).
4. Low-Risk Sex:	No mingling of infected blood or sexual fluids. Stimulation of each other's genitals. Vaginal or oral sex with a partner using latex condoms and contraceptive gels or foams before penetration.
5. High-Risk Sex:	Anal sex with condoms. Oral, vaginal, anal sex without condoms. Mixing sex and drugs.
6. Suicidal Sex:	Unprotected oral, vaginal, or anal sex without a condom and with a person who engages in high-risk behaviors or an HIV-positive person. Mixing sex and drugs.

* Adapted from *The Real Truth about Women and AIDS: How to Eliminate the Risks Without Giving Up Love and Sex* by Helen Singer Kaplan, M.D., Ph.D.; p. 77 Table 6 SEXUAL TRANSMISSION: Degrees of Risk. With permission of Simon and Schuster.

HIV Antibody Testing

HIV antibody testing:

- is not a test for AIDS
- does not tell if you have AIDS
- may show whether a person is infected with HIV

A positive test result means:

- antibodies to HIV are present
- you have been infected
- you are capable of passing the virus on to others

A negative test result means:

- no HIV antibodies have been found in your blood
- you have not been infected with HIV

  OR

  you have had contact with the virus but have not become infected (and thus have not formed antibodies)

  OR

  you have been infected with HIV but have not yet produced antibodies. (This usually takes from a few weeks to several years.)

AIDS Myth/Fact Sheet

Directions: Place a check in front of each statement you think is true.

_____ 1. You cannot catch HIV, the virus that causes AIDS, by sitting next to someone in class who has it.

_____ 2. Not having sex is one way to prevent the transmission of HIV.

_____ 3. People can look and feel good and still transmit HIV.

_____ 4. People who shoot drugs and share needles can become infected with HIV.

_____ 5. There is a shot to prevent AIDS.

_____ 6. Women cannot transmit HIV.

_____ 7. Having unprotected sex puts you at risk for becoming HIV infected.

_____ 8. Everyone infected with HIV has developed AIDS.

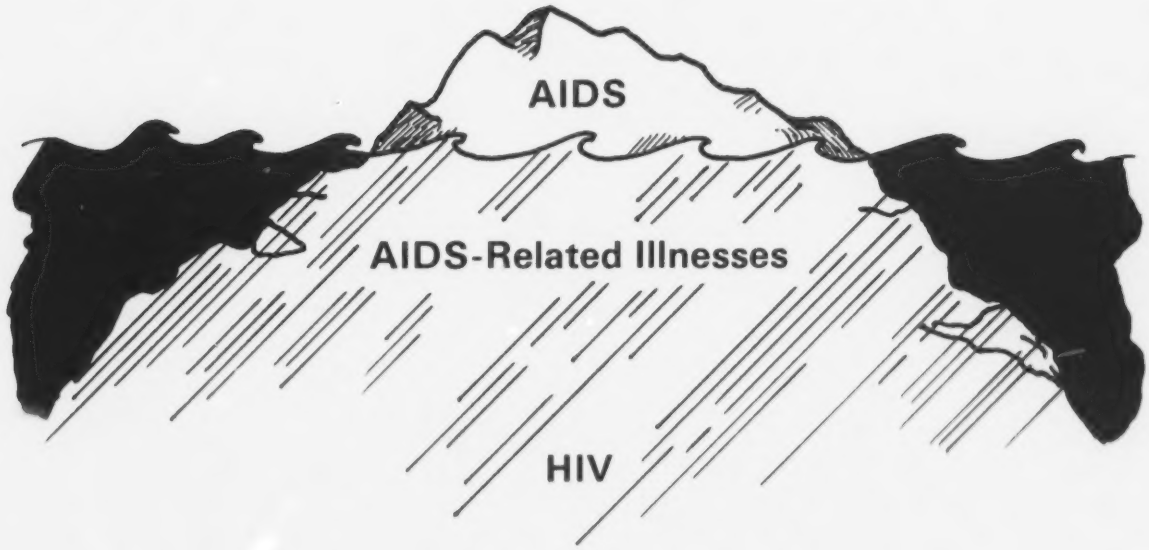
_____ 9. A person can get AIDS from giving blood.

_____ 10. Most children with AIDS got it from an infected mother.

_____ 11. A person who is worried about being infected with HIV can be tested for it.

_____ 12. There are both national and state toll-free telephone hotlines you can call for information about HIV or AIDS.

AIDS
Only the Tip of the Iceberg



Incubation period: the time between when a person first becomes infected and when symptoms first appear. Currently the incubation period appears to be from a few months to at least 10 years.

Infectious period: the time when a person infected with HIV can transmit it to another person. This period begins several weeks after a person has become infected and lasts for the rest of his life. Even if a person shows no signs of HIV infection, he can transmit the virus to another person.

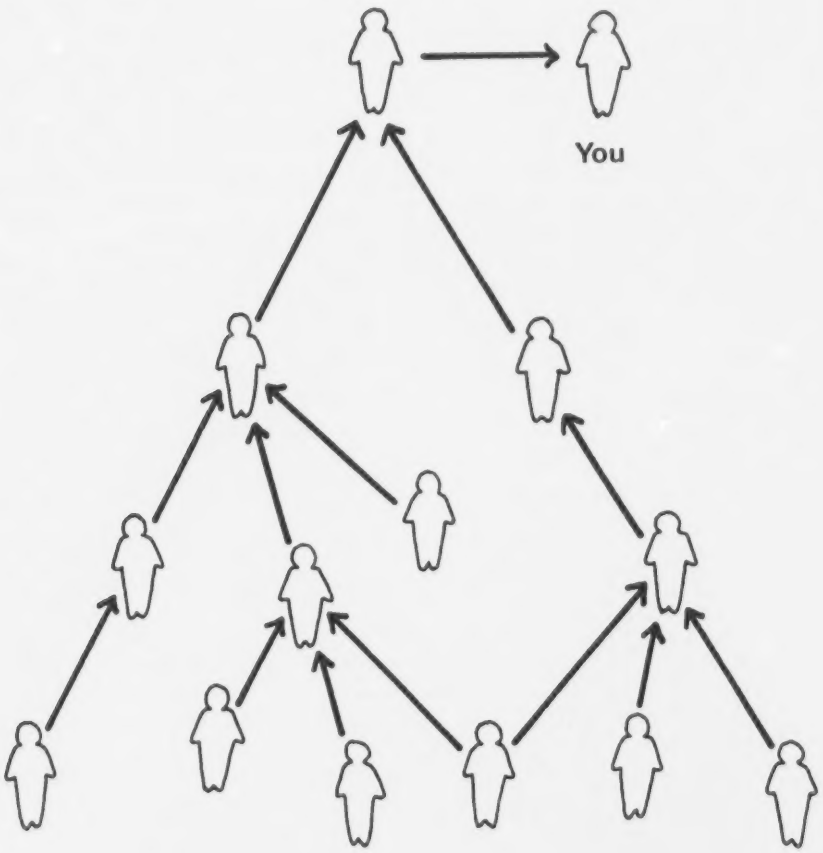
When You Have Unsafe Sex with Someone . . .

When you have unsafe sex with someone,

it's like you've had unsafe sex with

each of his/her sex partners

and each of their partners, etc.



Role Play Situations Involving AIDS

Each of the situations below is briefly described. After you read about your situation, talk about it in your group. You will have to invent more about the situation as the role play goes along. You may add more players so that everyone in your group has a chance to practice communicating about AIDS. For example, the first role play could either be with a couple or with the couple and several other relatives. Each time you practice the role play, one person should watch it and, at the end, make comments about what was seen.

Situation 1: The Volunteer

Gwen's church group visits a home for babies with AIDS. The babies' parents are either too sick to care for them or dead. The home tries to place the babies in foster homes. In the meantime, the home has staff to take care of the babies. However, the babies need a lot of loving, and the director of the home asks Gwen's group for volunteers. The volunteers would hold the babies, rock them, feed them, and play with them. The director tells the group that safe procedures like wearing rubber gloves are used so no one else can get AIDS. Gwen decides that she wants to volunteer.

That evening Gwen is sitting in the kitchen with her family and tells them about the babies with AIDS and how she wants to volunteer. *The role play begins with Gwen telling her family.*

Situation 2: The Security Officer

Joe is sitting in the lounge at work with several co-workers. He has been reading the paper but the voices in the room get louder so he begins to listen. Several of his co-workers are discussing a rumor that the security officer has AIDS. The officer has worked here for 10 years and everyone likes him. He has not been well for some time though and has not talked about his illness.

The group begins to discuss whether the security officer should stay on the job if he has AIDS. *The role play begins as Joe joins the group to tell them what he thinks.*

Situation 3: The Partner

Helen heard on TV the other day that women need to worry about getting AIDS, too. The program said that sexual partners of bisexual men or IV drug users can get AIDS and need to protect themselves. She is worried because her sexual partner used to do drugs. She can't imagine talking to him about it. Even if she does, she knows he will never agree to using protection. He will never think that he can get AIDS.

Helen and her friends are getting together for a night on the town next week. One of them knows a lot about AIDS; her brother is dying and his wife is very worried. Helen decides to bring it up and see what her friends think. *The role play begins as Helen and her friends go out.*

HIV EDUCATION FOR ADULT LITERACY PROGRAMS

Where to Start...

HIV EDUCATION FOR

ADULT LITERACY PROGRAMS:

Where to Start . . .

New York State Special Project
funded by
The Adult Education Act
The New York State Education Department
Bureau of Continuing Education Program Development
1991

This package is lovingly dedicated to
John, Moses, Richard, and Shaunice
for their generosity
in giving of their precious time and energy
for HIV Education.

A very special thanks to Edith Springer, A.C.S.W.,
Director of Clinton Peer AIDS Education Coalition, New York City,
whose insight concerning the special needs of
adult students who have HIV or AIDS
was invaluable in the production of the videotape.

Please note that
scenes of adult literacy programs
in the videotape
were taken from stock footage.
There is no implication that
any person in these scenes
is HIV-infected or has AIDS.

INTRODUCTION

HIV infection and AIDS have become the global public health crisis of the latter two decades of the twentieth century. Unlike many other global health problems, the United States has not escaped its devastation, nor have we stemmed the tide. Only the face of AIDS has changed in this country. While the first casualties of HIV infection were gay males, the landscape has shifted to other populations. First it moved to intravenous drug users, an underclass of both men and women living in poverty, prejudice and isolation - forgotten by our politicians, our cities, our institutions. Once firmly established in the drug-using population, it was a short step for them to infect their sexual partners and unborn children. Nor have our teenagers eluded AIDS and HIV infection. Our fearless young, engaging in behaviors which place them at risk, have confounded us with their boldness. Adolescents and women-of-color have become the new faces of AIDS as infection increases at alarming rates.

The very nature of illiteracy and its relationship to socio-economic status portend a more fragile health status for adult literacy students. Your programs provide opportunities to educate students about AIDS and HIV. These adults can then educate their spouses, children, parents and friends, ultimately influencing the overall health status of their communities.

This handbook will help you utilize the videotape and instructional guide in educating your staff about AIDS and HIV and developing HIV education programs for your adult literacy students. A description of the complete instructional package, including its purpose, its intended audience and a variety of options for both staff development and programming for students, follows. Finally, information about AIDS and HIV is updated since the instructional guide entitled *HIV Education for Adult Literacy Students: A Guide for Teachers* was published several years ago.

PURPOSE

HIV EDUCATION FOR ADULT LITERACY PROGRAMS is a valuable resource for instructors and administrators of adult literacy students to utilize in developing HIV education programs, potentially a sensitive subject, in their classrooms. When discussing any topic of a sensitive nature, it is important that the people involved are comfortable with the subject matter and are sensitive to the feelings and needs of others. This package is designed to promote both comfort and sensitivity, as well as provide information and facts about AIDS and positive health behaviors. In doing so, the ultimate goal of substantially reducing the risk of HIV infection can be achieved.

DESCRIPTION

HIV EDUCATION FOR ADULT LITERACY PROGRAMS is made up of three components: a video, an instructional guide, and a handbook. Depending on audience and intended use, the video and instructional guide can be used separately as stand-alone aids or together as a complete package.

1. **HIV Education for Adult Literacy Programs: Where to Start . . .** is a handbook with instructions for utilizing the entire package for staff development and adult literacy instruction. The latest statistics, medical updates, and new resources are included.

2. **HIV Education for Adult Literacy Programs: Providing a Supportive and Sensitive Environment** is a videotape which employs interviews with several persons who are HIV-infected, as well as a social worker who has spent eight years counseling this population. Their comments provide us with suggestions on how to create the positive environment necessary for learning about AIDS and HIV.

3. **HIV Education for Adult Literacy Students: A Guide for Teachers** is an instructional guide providing background information about HIV and AIDS, resources, and sample lessons which can be used to develop an HIV education program for adult literacy students.

FOR WHOM

The package, whether using all three components or some other combination of them, can be used to reach a variety of audiences on the importance of HIV education. It is not strictly for classroom instructors. Rather, it should be considered a resource for all the persons involved with adult learning: teachers, counselors, outreach workers, case workers, staff development specialists, administrators, volunteers, other staff people, and students.

Classroom instructors will find the guide, along with the video, to be excellent resources for preparing themselves to provide instruction on HIV. Sample lessons are included in the guide, and suggestions for tailoring these sample lessons specifically to students' needs are offered. Background information on HIV is outlined as well. To ensure that information is current, the handbook presents all the latest findings and statistics of HIV infection. To supplement this material, the instructor may wish to obtain some of the brochures, videos, or articles listed in the resource section. Finally, the resource section can also help an instructor who is uncomfortable discussing this topic locate an expert to facilitate instruction.

It is extremely important that whoever presents the material to the student is comfortable talking about AIDS, HIV, and behaviors associated with the disease. Students may be turned off if they sense that the instructor is apprehensive. Consequently, instructors need to examine their own feelings about the topic before attempting to teach it. It is okay to admit that they are uncomfortable and wish to bring in an outside expert. On the other hand, they may find that with a little bit of training, their comfort level will increase and apprehensions will lessen.

Fortunately, the video can help staff development specialists with teacher training. The video addresses how to create a sensitive learning environment for students who may be HIV-infected or who may know someone who is HIV-infected. Staff development experts could introduce training with: "Do you think that our adult literacy program currently fosters such an environment?" The attitudes of administrators and staff are equally important in providing a supportive environment, so they too should participate in HIV staff development.

Lastly, the students themselves benefit from **HIV EDUCATION FOR ADULT LITERACY PROGRAMS**. Indirectly, they receive information about positive health benefits from non-threatening lessons their teacher may have adopted from the instructional guide. More directly, some portions of the videotaped interviews may be suitable as stimuli for classroom discussions.

HOW TO

The successful implementation of an effective HIV education program is largely a function of staff development. Everyone in an agency providing adult literacy services should be involved. The first step is to ask all staff what they need to know about HIV infection and AIDS. This assessment will provide you with your outcome objectives for the staff development. Once you know the desired outcomes, planning for staff development about HIV education can be visualized as a four-phase process.

Phase 1: Awareness

The first phase of HIV education staff development usually involves promoting awareness about AIDS and HIV, including controversial and difficult issues:

modes of transmission
prevention
counseling
testing
treatment
death and dying
cultural diversity
sexuality
homosexuality
substance abuse

Information about each of these areas should be included in the session. More importantly, feelings about some of the issues must be aired in order to create an environment in which HIV and AIDS can be openly discussed by both staff and students. The video included in this instructional package has been designed specifically to promote discussion about AIDS-related concerns. A minimum of two-hours should be scheduled for this first phase of staff development. If you or no one on your staff is comfortable facilitating this session, turn to the back of this handbook and the instructional guide for resources in your area.

Phase 2: Staff Preparation

The second phase of staff development will presumably be directed to those who have direct contact with students: instructors, aides, counselors, case workers and administrators, among others. Keeping your intended outcomes in mind, you will be preparing staff to provide appropriate HIV education and counseling. Additional preparation about developing a supportive environment for HIV-infected staff members and students will also be included in this segment.

Session One You might begin by presenting the instructional package to the participants, and briefly explaining its components and possible uses, if you have not already done so. It should be emphasized that the instructional guide and handbook are available to the staff at all times, and that each person should take time before the next session to review them. This may also be an appropriate time to readdress feelings and concerns about HIV and AIDS.

Remember that it is not necessary for you to take on a role that makes you feel uncomfortable, either because of the content or the required time and commitment. Resource persons can help find someone to assist you with a workshop and keep you abreast of current print and visual media. Again, turn to the resources section and contact regional staff or your local AIDS council.

Session Two At the next session, ask for input from everyone who reviewed the packet. Discussion should be facilitated about non-threatening ideas for presenting the material to students and knowledge of local resources that could be tapped. You need to emphasize that HIV education is about behavior change and the lessons must reflect that intent. Spend time looking at the sample lessons, discussing any possible problems which may surface, suggesting possible revisions or alternatives to the lessons so that they promote behavior change, and scheduling another staff development session

to practice instruction about HIV education. You might want to assign the development of "mini-lessons" for the staff to present next time.

Session Three Practice, practice, practice! Different segments of the sample lessons can be used for this section. Rehearsal with actual questions about sensitive AIDS-related issues may be helpful. By now, you should be able to judge whether staff is comfortable with the material and able to provide instruction and/or counseling about HIV and AIDS and behavior change to the students. Anyone who is uncomfortable should be able to "opt out." A supportive and comfortable environment can only exist when the people involved are comfortable. The total time for the second phase of the staff development should be at least three hours.

Phase 3: Student Interaction

The third phase is the actual implementation of HIV education for adult literacy students. Instructors will probably follow the same steps for its introduction as you did during the staff development phase described above.

- First, the topic should be informally presented in a discussion, so the instructor may judge the students' comfort level, current knowledge, and interest. One of the initial exchanges could be reactions from watching one of the interviews on the video. Or, students may wish to talk about AIDS as it has affected their community. It is most likely that a number of students will have relatives or friends who are HIV-infected. It is also possible that some students will be HIV-infected or have AIDS, and everyone will know someone who is HIV-infected or has AIDS.

- During the actual time of instruction, educators will be busy teaching the material, but it is important for them to avoid overloading their students with information. Remember - lessons should be aimed at promoting behavior change. Sample lessons in the guide may be modified in advance to suit individual needs or individualized programming. Also, students should be reminded that someone - whether an instructor or a counselor -is there should they need to talk to someone privately.

Phase 4: Follow-up

After a couple of sessions, teachers and other staff should re-convene for a follow-up session, the fourth phase. At this point, improvements and/or refinements should be discussed and incorporated. By gradually introducing AIDS and HIV and providing follow-up support, HIV education will become a non-threatening, enlightening, and vital service adult literacy practitioners can offer their students. **HIV EDUCATION FOR ADULT LITERACY PROGRAMS** allows for an easy transition to promoting positive overall health behaviors. A health education series entitled "Health Promotion for Adult Literacy Students: An Empowering Approach" is currently being developed by the New York State Education Department, Albany Educational Television and the Hudson River Center for Program Development, Inc.

UPDATE

Statistics about AIDS are obviously changing as you read this sentence. Thus, this section of the handbook is intended to update information provided in the instructional guide entitled *HIV Education for Adult Literacy Students: A Guide for Teachers*.

Page	Change
p. 5	By the end of July, 1991, the 39,248 AIDS cases reported in New York State represented about one-fifth of the total cases in the country.
p. 13	(AIDS-related illness is a term which is no longer used.) A. Symptoms possibly associated with AIDS
p. 18	(Last sentence under VIII). In fact, the median length of time before HIV-infected persons are diagnosed with AIDS is 9 - 10 years. Currently there are approximately 3200 children under age 13 with AIDS in this country. (Delete next two sentences.)

p. 19 AIDS Statistics

B. New York State AIDS statistics through August, 1991:

1. 40,123 adults were diagnosed as having AIDS. This represents over one-fifth of the national total. Of these adults, 14,236 are blacks and 10,820 are Hispanics.
2. There were 902 reported cases of pediatric AIDS.
3. 27,302 people have died as a result of AIDS.

C. Most affected populations in New York State:

1. 17,781 AIDS cases among IV drug users (heterosexual, homosexual, bisexual).
2. 16,909 AIDS cases among homosexual/bisexual men.

D. National statistics through July, 1991:

1. 186,895 people have been diagnosed as having AIDS. Of this number, 100,535 are whites, 51,978 are blacks, 29,316 are Hispanics, 1,143 are Asian/Pacific Islanders and 278 are American Indians/Alaskan Natives.
2. 116,734 adults/adolescents and 1,677 children have died from AIDS.

p. 28 (See pp. 18 and 19.)
p. 98 (Delete ARC.)
Photocopy Master 9 (Delete AIDS-related Illnesses.)

Videos

Title: *Are You With Me?*

Producer/Distributor:
Select Media
74 Varick Street, Third Floor
New York, NY 10013
(212) 431-8923

Date: 1990

Target Audience(s):
High School, College, Adults

Recommended Use:
Classroom; staff development

Length: 17 minutes

Format: VHS; 16-page teacher's guide

Description of Content and Evaluation:
This video provides realistic models for talking about safer sex between partners and between parents and teenagers, effectively empowering audiences to do so in their own lives. After a friend dies of AIDS, an urban teenager and her single mother are confronted by the need to become more assertive about safer sex in their respective relationships. After a heated discussion, Aiysha agrees to discuss it with her boyfriend, but her mother finds it more difficult to follow her own advice. This production is intended to reach people with the message that anyone who is sexually active is at risk of HIV infection.

Title: *Beverly's Story: Pregnancy and the Test for the AIDS Virus*

Producer/Distributor:
New York State Health Department
Bureau of Health Promotion
Albany, NY 12237
(518) 474-5370

Date: 1988

Target Audience(s):
Pregnant women or those thinking of becoming pregnant; sexual partners

Recommended Use:
Classroom

Length: 12.5 minutes

Format: VHS

Description of Content and Evaluation:
Information about HIV screening tests is provided in this videotape to young women who are considering pregnancy. In the videotape, a woman persuades her friend, Beverly, that she may be at risk for AIDS and needs to be tested for HIV infection. Beverly's visit to the STD clinic is shown. It is emphasized that a person who used intravenous drugs may be putting his/her sexual partner at risk of becoming infected with AIDS. Women who intend to become pregnant need to be particularly cautious, to avoid transmitting HIV to their unborn children. Though the acting is poor, the message contained in this video is valuable to young women. If students and instructors can look past the over-staged events and dialogue, important information can be gleaned from the content.

Title: *Changing Focus: Women, Children, and AIDS*

Producer/Distributor:
NEWIST
CESA #7, IS1110
University of Wisconsin-Green Bay
Green Bay, WI 54301
(414) 465-2599

Date: 1990

Target Audience(s):
General public/adults

Recommended Use:
Classroom; Staff Development

Length: 30 minutes

Format: VHS; 25-page teacher's guide

Description of Content and Evaluation:
Women with AIDS are mostly poor and from minority groups. This videotape describes how AIDS affects women and children. The need for continuity of care is stressed. Over fifty percent of women with AIDS are mothers. A foster care program for children with AIDS is discussed. Emotional adjustment to AIDS is an important topic of this videotape. The teacher's guide contains references to further resources. Well-done and thought-provoking.

Title: *Her Giveaway: A Spiritual Journey with AIDS*

Producer/Distributor:
Indian Health Board of Minneapolis, Inc.
1314 East 24th Street
Minneapolis, MN 55404
(612) 721-7425

Date: 1989

Target Audience(s):
Native Americans; anyone who thinks s/he is invulnerable to AIDS

Recommended Use:
Classroom

Length: 14 minutes

Format: VHS

Description of Content and Evaluation:
Native Americans constitute a population at risk for developing AIDS. This videotape describes how AIDS has affected the life of Carole Lafavor, a Native American recovering from intravenous drug abuse, who became HIV-infected in 1986. Her friends and family describe the effects which HIV infection has had on their lives, and Carole describes how she became addicted to drugs and the effect HIV has had on her daily life. Her treatment for AIDS has included a combination of Native American and conventional medical treatments. Myths, such as there being no homosexual Indians, are discussed. The video is extremely well-done and depicts Carole Lafavor's mission to save others from AIDS.

Title: *Mildred Pearson: When You Love a Person*

Producer/Distributor:
Brooklyn AIDS Task Force
22 Chapel Street
Brooklyn, NY 11201
(718) 596-4783

Date: 1989

Target Audience(s):
General public/adults

Recommended Use:
Classroom; Staff Development

Length: 9 minutes

Format: VHS

Description of Content and Evaluation:
This videotape tells the story of a black mother whose son died of AIDS. It illustrates the lack of accessibility to health care, the devastating nature of AIDS, and the difficulties doctors can have in diagnosing AIDS-related infections. Family members show their deep emotional response. The video is emotional and thought-provoking.

Title: *Women and AIDS*

Producer/Distributor:
Gay Men's Health Crisis
229 West 20th Street
New York, NY 10011
(212) 807-7517

Date: 1988

Target Audience(s):
General public/adults; may possibly be viewed by high school students

Recommended Use:
Staff Development; classroom

Length: 28 minutes

Format: VHS

Description of Content and Evaluation:
This videotape describes the effects of AIDS on women. Women with AIDS tell their stories, while AIDS educators describe how the epidemic affects women, including minorities. Issues of sexuality and drug abuse are discussed. The need for literature and videotapes to be appropriate for the target audience is emphasized. Lesbians are also mentioned as a risk group. Community standards and cultural values are discussed. Minority group members have special issues related to sexuality which also need to be assessed. Sexual issues are frankly discussed. The video is very well-done.

Newsletters and Updates

AIDS Policy & Law

Buraff Publications, Inc.
Suite 1000
1350 Connecticut Avenue NW
Washington, DC 20036
(202) 452-7889

Note the new address of the publisher of this bi-weekly newsletter.

AIDS Surveillance Quarterly Update

NYS Department of Health
Bureau of Communicable Disease Control
359 Corning Tower
Empire State Plaza
Albany, NY 12237
(518) 473-0641

Formerly known as the AIDS Surveillance Monthly Update, this report summarizes current reports of AIDS cases throughout New York State. It includes statistical data compiled by the AIDS reporting systems of both the state and New York City and by the United States Centers for Disease Control.

	Let's Celebrate Life Together! This brochure, developed by Women in Crisis, encourages safe health practices for women and provides referral information for a variety of health and human services.	English ____ Spanish ____
CARDS		
0201	***AIDS Hotlines*** (wallet size)	Eng/Span ____
0210	***HIV Hotlines*** (wallet size)	Eng/Span ____
0240	***HIV Counseling - Call for Facts***	English ____
0241	Describes services and sites	Spanish ____
0242	***AIDS Service Groups***	English ____
0248	Describes services and sites	Spanish ____
POSTERS		
0235	***AIDS Does Not Discriminate***	English ____
0236		Spanish ____
0251	***DON'T DIE OF EMBARRASSMENT/WHOOPI***	English ____
0252	***DON'T DIE OF EMBARRASSMENT/CHER***	English ____
9120	***An AIDS Test Could Add Years to Your Life***	English ____
9121		Spanish ____
	HAVING A BABY - describes modes of transmission, high-risk behaviors & benefits of early testing	
9110	***Having a Baby*** (White Female Photo)	English ____
9112	***Having a Baby*** (Black Female Photo)	English ____
9114	***Having a Baby*** (Spanish Female Photo)	Spanish ____
9116	***Having a Baby*** (Creole Female Photo)	Creole ____
9111	***Becoming a Father*** (White Male Photo)	English ____
9113	***Becoming a Father*** (Black Male Photo)	English ____
9115	***Becoming a Father*** (Spanish Male Photo)	Spanish ____
9117	***Becoming a Father*** (Creole Male Photo)	Creole ____
9125	***Take This Simple Test***	English ____

New York State Department of Health
HIV/AIDS Education and Prevention Material
General Order Form

CODE	TITLE	QUANTITY
BOOKLETS		
0213	***AIDS: 100 Questions and Answers***	English ____
0214	A reference book that answers commonly asked questions about HIV/AIDS	Spanish ____
0243	***What Parents Need to Tell Children About AIDS***	English ____
0246	Serves as a guide for parents in educating their children about HIV/AIDS	Spanish ____
9124	***A Guide to HIV Counseling and Testing*** **(50 max.)**	English ____
	A reference guide for health care practitioners, including legal requirements and counseling resources	
0292	***A Prehospital Provider's Guide to AIDS*** **(50 max.)**	English ____
	A reference guide concerning the prevention and management of bloodborne disease exposure in the prehospital setting	
0280	Comic Book: ***A Close Encounter***	English ____
0288	A story about high school teens that tells how drug and alcohol can lead to AIDS	Spanish ____
9122	Comic Book: ***Angela's Dream***	English ____
9123	Angela must decide if she wants to get an HIV antibody test (OB setting)	Spanish ____
9134	***A Right to Care: Help and Health Services for People with HIV/AIDS***	English ____
	A companion piece to the video of the same name, this guide contains information regarding the legal right to health care for individuals with HIV infection in question and answer format	
0296	***Photonovella: A First Step*** (format similar to that of a comic book, but with photographs)	English ____
0297	An IV drug user must face his risk for HIV and what his drug habit is doing to his life	Spanish ____
BROCHURES		
0232	***Women and AIDS***	English ____
0233	Describes how women may acquire HIV and how it can be prevented, includes toll-free hotlines	Spanish ____
0262	***AIDS: Protect Yourself and Those You Care About***	English ____
0265	Describes how HIV is transmitted, includes toll-free hotline and drug treatment numbers	Spanish ____
0270	***If You Ever Had VD, Learn About AIDS***	English ____
0271	Explains VD and how it may increase one's risk for HIV	Spanish ____
0267	***Do You Have Questions About AIDS?***	English ____
0268	Describes anonymous counseling and testing services, includes anonymous HIV Counseling and Testing hotline numbers	Spanish ____
9118	***A Test for the AIDS Virus Might Add Years to Your Life***	English ____
9119	Stresses the importance of knowing your serostatus and benefits of early treatment	Spanish ____
0290	***Telling Your Partner That They Have Been Exposed to HIV***	English ____
0291	Describes what a positive HIV antibody test means, why it is important to notify partners and how the Partner Notification Assistance Program works	Spanish ____
1037	***Free Medication to Help People with HIV or AIDS***	English ____
1038	Describes the AIDS Drug Assistance Program (ADAP) and provides a toll-free number for further information and assistance	Spanish ____
9130	***Applying for Immigration?: Learn About HIV and AIDS***	English ____
9131	This discusses the HIV antibody test, its meaning and the implications of testing positive. A variety	Spanish ____
9132	of referral numbers are also listed.	French ____
9133		Creole ____
9141	***Is It Better to Know?: The HIV Antibody Test***	English ____
9142	This pamphlet discusses various issues related to the HIV antibody test so that individuals can make an informed decision about taking the test.	Spanish ____

9126		Spanish ____
1040	***Free Medication to Help People with HIV or AIDS***	English ____
1041		Spanish ____

FLYERS		
9102	***Having a Baby*** (White Female Photo)	English ____
9104	***Having a Baby*** (Black Female Photo)	English ____
9106	***Having a Baby*** (Spanish Female Photo)	Spanish ____
9108	***Having a Baby*** (Creole Female Photo)	Creole ____
9103	***Becoming a Father*** (White Male Photo)	English ____
9105	***Becoming a Father*** (Black Male Photo)	English ____
9107	***Becoming a Father*** (Spanish Male Photo)	Spanish ____
9109	***Becoming a Father*** (Creole Male Photo)	Creole ____

Send order forms to: **New York State Department of Health AIDS Institute**
Corning Tower - Room 729
Empire State Plaza
Albany, NY 12237-0684
(518) 474-3045

NAME _____

ORGANIZATION _____

ADDRESS _____

_____

PHONE ( ) _____ **DATE** _____

Please allow 6 - 8 weeks for delivery

AIDS Update

AIDS Update Editorial Board
Professional Development Program
Nelson A. Rockefeller College of Public Affairs and Policy
Richardson Hall, Room 386
135 Western Ave.
Albany, NY 12222
(518) 442-5790

This publication was formerly published by the Social Welfare Continuing Education Program, but continues to convey current and comprehensive information on AIDS to the human services community and to provide a forum for new ideas and creative approaches to serving clients with AIDS.

California AIDS Clearinghouse Reviewer

ETR Associates
P.O. Box 1830
Santa Cruz, CA 95061-1830
(400) 438-4822

This quarterly publication features well-written articles on prevention of HIV and on AIDS issues. It includes in-depth reviews of AIDS resources: books, videos, brochures, etc.

CDC HIV/AIDS Prevention Newsletter

Centers for Disease Control
1600 Clifton Road, MS/E41
Atlanta, GA 30333

This quarterly newsletter is very statistics-oriented, and may be useful for demographic information as well as current updates.

Focus on AIDS in New York State

New York State Department of Health-AIDS Institute
Empire State Plaza - Corning Tower, Room 717
Albany, NY 12237
(518) 474-5370

This quarterly publication includes new initiatives and new happenings related to AIDS, including AIDS-related topics such as drug abuse. The resources section features information on publications, trainings, videos, and hotlines.

Health Connections

Albany-Schenectady-Schoharie BOCES
47 Cornell Road
Latham, NY 12110
(518) 786-3211

This quarterly newsletter of the Regional Health Programs in Northeastern New York discusses such issues as overall wellness, nutrition and AIDS, and HIV education. Well written and informative, it also provides useful statistics and phone numbers for information.

Seasons

Native American AIDS Prevention Center
6239 College Avenue, Suite 201
Oakland, CA 94618
(703) 658-2051

This quarterly publication features AIDS as it relates to the Native American population. It features a mix of articles on education programs, personal accounts, statistics, and resources.

Women & AIDS Project Newsletter

New York State Division for Women
2 World Trade Center
57th Floor
New York, NY 10047
(212) 417-4408

New York State Division of Alcoholism and Alcohol Abuse
194 Washington Avenue
Albany, NY 12210
(518) 473-5072

The availability of this newsletter is contingent upon funding from the New York State AIDS Institute. The newsletter is devoted to women's health issues, particularly HIV infection. It includes international and national statistics, recent legislation, new literature, and information on support groups.

Pamphlets and Brochures

AIDS & Hemophilia: Questions and Answers for Health Care Workers (Fold-over, 1987)

National Canadian Hemophilia Society Education Program
1255, Rue University, Bureau 702
Montreal, Quebec H3B 3W1
(514) 875-8395

This brochure presents answers to frequently asked questions on AIDS: definition and causes, incidence, transmission, blood products, sexual practice, and special topics related to young children.

Is It Better To Know? The HIV Antibody Test (Fold-over, February 1991)

New York State Department of Health
AIDS Institute
Corning Tower, Room 717
Empire State Plaza
Albany, NY 12237
(518) 474-5370

This pamphlet helps individuals make informed decisions about whether to take the HIV antibody test or not, and also includes the numbers for anonymous counseling and testing programs.

Surgeon General's Report on Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (36 pages, 1987)

U.S. Department of Health and Human Services
Public Health Service
Centers for Disease Control
National AIDS Clearinghouse
P.O. Box 600
Rockville, MD 20850

This booklet presents information from former Surgeon General C. Everett Koop. The booklet summarizes knowledge about AIDS, tells how the virus is transmitted, covers the risk of infection, and explains prevention measures. Designed to enlighten general audiences, it outlines how the virus attacks the body, its sign and symptoms, and how the disease is and is not spread. The pamphlet addresses misconceptions about AIDS and emphasizes the importance of education. Also included is a look at the controversial issues surrounding AIDS and some additional information sources.

Journals

AIDS Education and Prevention
Guilford Publications Inc.
72 Spring Street
New York, NY 10012
(212) 431-9800

AIDS Patient Care
Mary Ann Liebert, Inc.
1651 Third Avenue
New York, NY 10128
(212) 289-2300

American Journal of Public Health
American Public Health Association
1015 Fifteenth Street, NW
Washington, DC 20005
(202) 789-5600

MIRA (Multicultural Inquiry and Research on AIDS)
Bayview-Hunter's Point Foundation
MIRA Project
6025 Third Street
San Francisco, CA 94124

Miscellaneous Resources

Catalogs

America Responds to AIDS. Materials Catalog

U.S. Department of Health and Human Services
Public Health Service
Centers for Disease Control
National AIDS Clearinghouse
P.O. Box 6003
Rockville, MD 20850

This resource is a 31-page catalog of brochures, posters and displays, public service announcements (PSA), and PSA print advertising, pamphlets, and booklets on HIV/AIDS-related issues: drugs, women, parents and youth, condoms, sexually active adults, family, and support. An order form for these materials available free from the CDC is also included.

New York State Department of Health
HIV/AIDS Education and Prevention Material

NYS Department of Health - AIDS Institute
Corning Tower - Room 729
Empire State Plaza
Albany, NY 12237-0684
(518) 474 - 3045

For a list of booklets, brochures, cards, posters, and flyers available free from the AIDS Institute and information on how to order them, see the centerfold of this booklet for the General Order Form.

Curriculum Materials

Learning About AIDS: Exercises and Materials for Adult Education About HIV Infection and AIDS (1989)

Longman Group UK Limited
Fourth Avenue
Harlow, Essex
CM195AA UK

This resource packet is made up of one 132-page book with appendices, resources, and an index; one 11-page booklet with references; and one 134-page packet of student exercises. It was developed to provide adult educators with resource materials to teach their students about AIDS. The exercises in this packet are currently in use in Great Britain. The book AIDS: Scientific and Social Issues provided background information for health educators. It covers many topics including medical, counseling, and drug abuse issues. Exercises include explorations of sexuality and interpersonal relationships. Sexuality and drug abuse are discussed frankly.

Directories

AIDS: A Resource Guide for New York City (1989)
New York City Department of Health
125 Worth Street, Box A11
New York, NY 10013
(212) 566 - 8170

140 pages. The 1989 edition of this directory reflects the increase in services available to persons with AIDS since the guide was first published in 1983. Information for this guide was collected from telephone inquiry and by mail. Information about each organization in the first section includes the address, telephone number, area served, and services provided. The second section describes service information including target populations, languages spoken other than English, cost of service, access information, and geographic area served. The third section contains key contacts and telephone numbers for New York City hospitals. Section Four deals with agencies which provide resources to stop AIDS-related discrimination. A wide range of services such as education programs, counseling and medical care, are provided to such groups as homosexuals, hemophiliacs, racial/ethnic minorities, persons with disabilities, intravenous drug abusers and the general public.

Local AIDS Services. National Directory (1988)

U.S. Conference of Mayors
U.S. Conference of Local Health Officers
AIDS Program
620 Eye Street, NW, 4th Floor
Washington, DC 20006

133 pages. This publication is a listing of organizations which provide AIDS services. It was prepared through responses to nationwide questionnaires sent to local health departments and community based organizations. The directory is organized alphabetically by state, and within each state, by city. Organizations listed include local health departments, community based organizations, hospitals, social security AIDS coordinators, federal AIDS treatment programs, public social service agencies, and HIV testing sites. In addition to the address and telephone number, most entries are coded by the type of services and educational materials which they provide.

AIDS Regional Training Centers

Central New York

AIDS Regional Training Coordinator: Jane Guiles
Onondaga-Cortland-Madison BOCES
P.O. Box 4774
Syracuse, NY 13221
(315) 433 - 1533

Long Island

AIDS Regional Training Coordinator: Carol Daub
Kellum Education Center
887 Kellum Street
Lindenhurst, NY 11757
(516) 884 - 1000

New York City

AIDS Regional Training Coordinator: John Torres
Project Director: Gerri Abelson
New York City Board of Education
Office of Health, Physical Education and School Sports
347 Baltic Street
Brooklyn, NY 11201
(718) 935 - 4140

Northern New York

AIDS Regional Training Coordinator: Leslie Cook
Project Director: Jim Collins
Albany-Schoharie-Schenectady BOCES
Regional Planning Center
47 Cornell Road
Latham, NY 12110
(518) 786 - 3211

Southern New York

AIDS Regional Training Coordinator: Kenneth Packer
Regional Health Education Center
Putnam/N. Westchester BOCES
Yorktown Heights, NY 10598
(914) 245 - 2700

Western New York

AIDS Regional Training Coordinator: Jane Ogilvie
Erie I BOCES
Instructional Development Center
Building 9-10
1050 Maryvale Drive
Cheektowaga, NY 14225
(716) 631 - 5903

National and State Hotlines

American School Health Association	
National Sexually Transmitted Diseases Hotline	1-800-227 - 8922
Centers for Disease Control AIDS Hotlines:	
National HIV/AIDS Information Service	1-800-342 - AIDS
Servicio en Espanol	1-800-344 - 7432
TTY-Deaf Access	1-800-243 - 7889
National Institute on Drug Abuse Hotline	1-800-662 - HELP
Project Inform Hotline	1-800-822 - 7422
New York State Department of Health AIDS Hotlines:	
General Information	1-800-541 - AIDS
Counseling/Testing	1-800-872 - 2777
Drug Assistance	1-800-592 - AIDS
Confidentiality/Law	1-800-962 - 5065
NYS Division of Substance Abuse Services Hotline:	1-800-522 - 5353

Regional New York State Resources

Regions Outside Metropolitan New York

AIDS Rochester, Inc.

Hotline:	(716) 442 - 2200
Office:	(716) 232 - 4430

AIDS Task Force of Central New York (Syracuse)

Hotlines:	1-800-541 - AIDS
	(315) 475 - AIDS
Office:	(315) 475 - 2430

Community Services of Western New York, Inc. (Buffalo-Niagara Falls)

Information Line:	(716) 847 - AIDS
Office:	(716) 847 - 2441

Long Island Association for AIDS Care (Nassau and Suffolk Counties)

Hotline:	(516) 385 - AIDS
Office:	(516) 385 - 2451

Mid-Hudson Valley Task Force/AIDS-Related Community Services, Inc. (Dutchess, Orange, Putnam, Rockland, Sullivan, Ulster, and Westchester Counties)

Hotline:	1-800-992 - 1442
Office:	(914) 345 - 8888

Northern New York Task Force/AIDS Council of Northeastern New York (Albany - Adirondacks)

Hotline:	(518) 445 - AIDS
Office:	(518) 434 - 4686

Southern Tier AIDS Program (Binghamton)

Hotlines:	1-800-338 - 0892
	1-800-723 - 6520
Office:	(607) 798 - 1706

Metropolitan New York

AIDS Center of Queens County Hotlines	(718) 896 - 2500
HIV Testing and Counseling	(718) 262 - 9100
Albert Einstein College of Medicine and Pediatric and Pregnant Women/Youth and Children AIDS Hotlines	(212) 430 - 3333 (718) 485 - 8111
Bronx AIDS Community Service Program Hotlines	1-800-334 - 3477 (212) 402 - 1300
HIV Testing and Counseling	(212) 665 - 9622
Brooklyn AIDS Community Service Program Hotline	(718) 783 - 0883
HIV Testing and Counseling	(718) 797 - 9110
Gay Men's Health Crisis, Inc. Hotline 129 West 20th Street New York, NY 10111	(212) 807 - 6655
Harlem AIDS Counseling Program Hotline	(212) 292 - 3853

Hemophilia & AIDS/HIV Network for the Dissemination of Information (HANDI) (212) 219 - 8180

Hemophilia Association AIDS Hotline (212) 682 - 5510

The Minority Task Force on AIDS Hotline (212) 749 - 2816

New York City Department of Health AIDS Information Hotlines

Division of Health Promotion
c/o Office of Public Health Education
New York City Department of Health
125 Worth Street
New York, NY 10013

Information on AIDS	(718) 485 - 8111
AIDS Program Services	(212) 566 - 7104
Literature and Speakers	(212) 566 - 8170

Testing Centers

Albany area:		(518) 473 - 1747
Buffalo area:		(716) 847 - 4520
Long Island area:	(Nassau County)	(516) 535 - 2004
	(Suffolk County)	(516) 853 - 2999
Mid-Hudson Valley area:		(914) 632 - 4133 x. 439
		1-800-828 - 0064
New York City area:	(City-wide)	(718) 485 - 8111
	(Bronx)	(212) 665 - 9622
	(Brooklyn)	(718) 797 - 9110
	(Harlem)	(212) 292 - 3853
	(Queens)	(718) 262 - 9100
Rochester area:		(716) 423 - 8081
Syracuse area:		1-800-562 - 9423
		(315) 426 - 7760

Additional Organizations Addressing AIDS

AIDS Information
U.S. Public Health Service
Office of Public Affairs, Room 721-H
Washington, D.C. 20201
(202) 245 - 6867

American Red Cross - National Headquarters
AIDS Education Office
1730 D Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20006
(202) 737 - 8300

Division of Transfusion Science
U.S. Food and Drug Administration
Room 222, NIH Building 29
Bethesda, Maryland 21235
(301) 496 - 4396

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Health Care Financing Administration
Hubert H. Humphrey Building
Washington, D.C. 20201
(202) 245 - 6726

National Institutes of Health
9000 Rockville Pike
Building 31, Room 5A52
Bethesda, Maryland 20205

National Heart, Lung, & Blood Institute	(301) 496 - 5166
National Institute of Allergy & Infectious Disease	(301) 496 - 2263

Planned Parenthood Federation of America - Executive Office
810 7th Avenue
New York, NY 10019
(212) 541 - 7800

Other Important Resources

AIDS Drug Assistance Program (ADAP)
(Medication Assistance)
Empire Station
P.O. Box 2052
Albany, NY 12220
1-800-542 - AIDS

AIDS-Related Discrimination Unit
Civil Liberties Union
132 West 43rd Street
New York, NY 10036
(212) 944 - 9800

Centers for Disease Control National A I D S Clearinghouse
P.O. Box 6003
Rockville, MD 20850
1-800-458 - 5231
1-800-243 - 7012 (TTY/TDD)
1-800-874 - 2572 (Clinical Trials)

Gay Men's Health Crisis Ombudsman Office
(212) 807 - 7660

Lambda Legal Defense and Education Fund
666 Broadway, 12th Floor
New York, NY 10012
(212) 995 - 8585

New York City Commission on Human Rights
40 Rector Street
New York, NY 10006
(212) 306 - 7500

New York State AIDS Institute
New York State Department of Health
Empire State Plaza
Corning Tower, Room 729
Albany, NY 12237
(518) 473 - 0641
(212) 340 - 3388

New York State Patient Care Investigation Unit
(AIDS-Related Hospital Problems)
(212) 502 - 0874
(518) 445 - 9989

Office of AIDS Discrimination Issues (OADI)
NYS Division of Human Rights
55 West 125th Street, 12th Floor
New York, NY 10027
(212) 870 - 8624

Designated AIDS Care Centers

To foster the provision of appropriate health care services for patients with AIDS, the New York State Health Department has licensed a network of hospitals throughout the State to be designated as AIDS Centers. An AIDS Center is required to provide and/or arrange for all levels of care and services including inpatient, ambulatory, home health, personal care services, psychiatric and psychological services, housing, legal and financial arrangement and, as appropriate, hospice and residential health care services through a comprehensive case management system.

The Designated AIDS Care Center program is not intended to relieve non-designated hospitals of responsibility for the care and treatment of persons with AIDS nor is it intended to inhibit patient freedom of choice in seeking access to care in non-AIDS Centers.

A list of hospitals which have applied for AIDS Care Center designation follows. An asterisk indicates those hospitals which received approval as of 1/1/88 and are fully operational.

Metropolitan New York Region

Bellevue Hospital Center
27th Street and First Avenue
New York, NY 10016

Beth Israel Medical Center
First Avenue at 16th Street
New York, NY 10003

Bronx-Lebanon Hospital Center
1276 Fulton Avenue
Bronx, NY 10456

Bronx Municipal Hospital Center
Pelham Parkway
South and Eastchester Road
Bronx, NY 10461

Harlem Hospital Center
506 Lenox Avenue
New York, NY 10037

Interfaith Medical Center
555 Prospect Place
Brooklyn, NY 11238

Kings County Hospital Center
451 Clarkson Avenue
Brooklyn, NY 11203

Lincoln Medical and Mental
Health Center
234 East 149th Street
Bronx, NY 10451

Metropolitan Hospital Center
1901 First Avenue/97th Street
New York, NY 10029

Montefiore Medical Center
111 East 210th Street
Bronx, NY 10467

New York Hospital
525 East 65th Street
New York, NY 10021

North Central Bronx
3424 Kossuth Avenue
New York, NY 10467

Presbyterian Hospital
622 West 168th Street
New York, NY 10032

Queens Hospital Center
82-68 164th Street
Jamaica, NY 11432

*St. Clare's Hospital and
Health Center
415 West 51st Street
New York, NY 10019

*St. Luke's/Roosevelt Hospital Ctr.
Amsterdam Avenue and 114th Street
New York, NY 10025

St. Vincent's Hospital and Medical
Center of New York
153 West 11th Street
New York, NY 10011

Woodhull Medical and Mental Hospital
760 Broadway
Brooklyn, NY 11206

**Lower Hudson Valley/Long
Island Region**

*Nassau County Medical Center
2201 Hempstead Turnpike
East Meadow, NY 11554

*University Hospital (Stony Brook)
SUNY at Stony Brook
Stony Brook, NY 11794

Westchester County Medical Center
Grasslands Reservation
Valhalla, NY 10595

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Albany Region
*Albany Medical Center
New Scotland Avenue
Albany, NY 12208

Buffalo Region
Erie County Medical Center
462 Grider Street
Buffalo, NY 14215

Rochester Region
*Strong Memorial Hospital
601 Elmwood Avenue
Rochester, NY 14642

Syracuse Region
Upstate Medical Center (Syracuse)
750 East Adams Street
Syracuse, NY 13210

HIV EDUCATION FOR ADULT LITERACY PROGRAMS

Funding provided by
The New York State Education Department Bureau of Continuing Education Program Development under Section 353 of The Adult Education Act

ALBANY EDUCATIONAL TELEVISION
27 Western Avenue
Albany, New York 12203

ORDER FORM:

Name _____ Title _____
Organization _____
Street Address _____
City _____ State/Province _____ Zip _____
Phone # ( ) _____

Quantity - _____ "HIV Education for Adult Literacy Programs" @ $85.00 =

Total Cost _____
Less Qty Discount _____
Sub-Total _____
Shipping _____
Total Order _____

METHOD OF PAYMENT: _____Purchase Order _____Check

WHAT

HIV EDUCATION FOR ADULT LITERACY PROGRAMS is a staff-development package designed to inform adult literacy practitioners about AIDS/HIV and to facilitate implementation of HIV education in adult literacy programs.

WHO

Adult literacy practitioners include teachers, counselors, outreach workers, case workers, staff-development specialists, administrators, volunteers, and other staff working with adults in literacy programs.

HOW

The package is designed to be used in several ways. Its primary purpose is to teach practioners to plan and implement HIV education for their adult literacy students. Content, instructional activities, and supportive, sensitive learning environments are all addressed. Another purpose of HIV EDUCATION FOR ADULT LITERACY PROGRAMS is to create a forum in which staff development about AIDS/HIV can take place. Portions of the video are also appropriate for sharing with adult literacy students.

COMPONENTS

The package includes:

- The videotape, **"Providing a Supportive and Sensitive Environment,"** asks educators to raise their consciousness and confront their own feelings and prejudices in order to create a positive environment in which learning about HIV and AIDS can take place. Four adults who are HIV-infected discuss openly and frankly what it's like to live with HIV and the prejudices they face. A social worker who has spent 8 years counseling this population provides insight regarding the special concerns and needs of persons with HIV and AIDS. This tape is ***not*** about the disease itself, how it's transmitted, or how to prevent it; the tape ***is*** about how adult literacy programs can provide a setting for HIV education and how literacy providers can be supportive and sensitive to the needs of students who already have HIV or AIDS.
(21 min. 42 sec.)

-**"HIV Education for Adult Literacy Students: A Guide for Teachers"** is an instructional guide providing background information about HIV and AIDS, resources, and sample lessons which can be used to develop an HIV education program for adult literacy students.
(112 pages)

-**"Where to Start..."** is a handbook with instructions for utilizing the entire package for staff development and adult literacy instruction. The latest statistics, medical updates, and new resources are included.

The three components are packaged together in a custom binder for convenient access and storage.

PRICES:

Complete Package
(videotape, guide, and handbook) $85.00 U.S.
Quantity Discounts:
2-5 copies - 10%
6 or more - 20%

Shipping:
Continental U.S. (U.P.S. Ground) $ 4.00 U.S.
(call for rush shipping quotes)
Alaska, Hawaii & Puerto Rico
(U.S. Air Mail) $ 5.00 U.S.
Canada
(U.P.S. Ground or U.S. Air Mail) $ 8.00 U.S.

ORDERING INFORMATION:

-All orders must be accompanied by **purchase order** or **check**, made payable to **"City School District of Albany"** in **U.S. funds.**

-Complete enclosed Order Form.

-Send Order Form and P.O. or check to-

City School District of Albany
Albany Educational TV
27 Western Avenue
Albany, NY 12203

(518) 465-4741